



2021/0201(COD)

8.2.2022

AMENDMENTS

75 - 255

Draft report

Ville Niinistö

(PE699.175v01-00)

Amending Regulations (EU) 2018/841 as regards the scope, simplifying the compliance rules, setting out the targets of the Member States for 2030 and committing to the collective achievement of climate neutrality by 2035 in the land use, forestry and agriculture sector, and (EU) 2018/1999 as regards improvement in monitoring, reporting, tracking of progress and review

Proposal for a regulation

(COM(2021)0554 – C9-0320/2021 – 2021/0201(COD))

Amendment 75

Anna Zalewska, Alexandr Vondra, Roberts Zīle, Veronika Vrecionová

Draft legislative resolution

Citation 2

Draft legislative resolution

— having regard to Article 294(2) and Article 192 **(1)** of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, **pursuant to which** the Commission **submitted the** proposal to Parliament (C9-0320/2021),

Amendment

— having regard to Article 294(2) and Article 192 **(2)** of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, **and** the Commission proposal to Parliament (C9-0320/2021),

Or. en

Amendment 76

Anna Zalewska, Sergio Berlato

Draft legislative resolution

Citation 4 a (new)

Draft legislative resolution

Amendment

— **having regard to the principles of subsidiarity, proportionality and solidarity;**

Or. en

Amendment 77

Ville Niinistö

Proposal for a regulation

Title

Text proposed by the Commission

Proposal for a
REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
amending Regulations (EU) 2018/841 **as regards the scope**, simplifying the compliance rules, setting out the targets of the Member States for **2030 and**

Amendment

Proposal for a
REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
amending Regulations (EU) 2018/841
simplifying the **reporting and** compliance
rules, **and** setting out the targets of the
Member States **from 2026 onwards** for the

committing to the collective achievement of climate neutrality by 2035 in the land use, forestry and agriculture sector, and (EU) 2018/1999 as regards improvement in monitoring, reporting, tracking of progress and review

(Text with EEA relevance)

land use, *land use change and* forestry sector, and (EU) 2018/1999 as regards improvement in monitoring, reporting, tracking of progress and review

(Text with EEA relevance)

Or. en

Amendment 78

Edina Tóth

Proposal for a regulation

Title

Text proposed by the Commission

Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

amending Regulations (EU) 2018/841 as regards the scope, simplifying the compliance rules, setting out the targets of the Member States for 2030 and committing to the collective achievement of climate neutrality *by 2035* in the land use, forestry and agriculture sector, and (EU) 2018/1999 as regards improvement in monitoring, reporting, tracking of progress and review

(Text with EEA relevance)

Amendment

Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

amending Regulations (EU) 2018/841 as regards the scope, simplifying the compliance rules, setting out the targets of the Member States for 2030 and committing to the collective achievement of climate neutrality in the land use, forestry and agriculture sector, and (EU) 2018/1999 as regards improvement in monitoring, reporting, tracking of progress and review

(Text with EEA relevance)

Or. en

Justification

The introduction of an AFOLU sector post 2030 and the 2035 climate neutrality objective in the unified sector is not supported. It would mean that sustainable forest management would bear the burden to counterbalance emissions of the agriculture sector, where the emission reduction potential is rather limited.

Amendment 79

Anna Zalewska, Veronika Vrecionová, Alexandr Vondra, Roberts Zile

Proposal for a regulation

Citation 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article **192(1)** thereof,

Amendment

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article **192(2)** thereof,

Or. en

Justification

The legal basis for this revision proposal is incorrect. Article 192(2) of the TFEU is better suited, as it explicitly explains that legislation that entails measures affecting land use, country planning, management and directly or indirectly availability of water sources, as well as those affecting a Member State's choice between different energy sources and the general structure of its energy supply. Furthermore, forestry is an important sector in the competence of Member States, and the variety among Member States must be wholly taken into consideration. Therefore, the legislative procedure for this regulation requires unanimity in the Council.

Amendment 80

Pascal Canfin, Catherine Chabaud

Proposal for a regulation

Citation 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

having regard to the Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change established the oceans play a fundamental role in absorbing and redistributing natural and anthropogenic carbon dioxide (CO₂) and heat, as well in supporting ecosystems;

Or. en

Amendment 81
Silvia Modig

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) The Paris Agreement, adopted in December 2015 under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) entered into force in November 2016 (“the Paris Agreement”). Its Parties *have agreed to hold* the increase in the global average temperature *well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase* to 1,5 °C above pre-industrial levels.

Amendment

(1) The Paris Agreement, adopted in December 2015 under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) entered into force in November 2016 (“the Paris Agreement”) *and will be implemented reflecting equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances. In its 2018 Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1,5°C above preindustrial levels, in its 2019 Special Reports on Climate Change and Land and on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate, and in its 2021 Report on the Physical Science Basis, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) provided the latest scientific evidence on the impacts of climate change and illustrated the need to urgently reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in all sectors of the economy and to reverse the degradation of carbon sinks in order to limit global warming to 1,5°C. By adopting the Glasgow Climate Pact, its Parties recognised that limiting the increase in the global average temperature to 1,5 °C above pre-industrial levels would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change and committed to strengthening their 2030 targets by the end of 2022 to close the ambition gap.*

Or. en

Amendment 82
Delara Burkhardt, Günther Sidl, Rovana Plumb, Sara Cerdas, Demetris Papadakis

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) The Paris Agreement, adopted in December 2015 under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) entered into force in November 2016 (“the Paris Agreement”). Its Parties ***have agreed to hold*** the increase in the global average temperature ***well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase*** to 1,5 °C above pre-industrial levels.

Amendment

(1) The Paris Agreement, adopted in December 2015 under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) entered into force in November 2016 (“the Paris Agreement”). ***In its 2018 Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1,5°C above pre-industrial levels, in its 2019 Special Reports on Climate Change and Land and on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate, and in its 2021 Report on the Physical Science Basis, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) provided the latest scientific evidence on the impacts of climate change and illustrated the need to urgently reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in all sectors of the economy and to reverse the degradation of carbon sinks in order to limit global warming to 1,5°C. By adopting the Glasgow Climate Pact, its Parties recognised that limiting the increase in the global average temperature to 1,5 °C above pre-industrial levels would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change and committed to strengthening their 2030 targets by the end of 2022 to close the ambition gap.***

Or. en

Amendment 83
Manuel Bompard

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) The Paris Agreement, adopted in

Amendment

(1) The Paris Agreement, adopted in

December 2015 under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) entered into force in November 2016 (“the Paris Agreement”). Its Parties have *agreed to hold the increase in the global average temperature well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts* to limit the temperature increase to 1,5 °C above pre-industrial levels.

December 2015 under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) entered into force in November 2016 (“the Paris Agreement”). *In its 2021 Report on the Physical Science Basis, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has underlined that most of widespread and rapid changes to Earth’s oceans, ice and land surface caused by global warming are irreversible on human timescales and that exceeding 2°C of global warming, will cause heat extremes to reach critical tolerance thresholds for agriculture and human health. Stabilizing the climate will require strong, rapid, and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, and reaching net zero CO2 emissions. By adopting the Glasgow Climate Pact, its Parties have recognized the urgency to act* to limit the temperature increase to 1,5 °C above pre-industrial levels.

Or. en

Amendment 84
Manuel Bompard

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services (IPBES) Global Assessment on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services report clearly underlines the magnitude of the ecological crisis and the need for urgent and concerted efforts fostering transformative change, since nature is declining globally at rates unprecedented in human history, the rate of species extinctions is accelerating and around one million animal and plant species are threatened with extinction, which have

grave impacts on people around the world and will affect the life of our future generations. The publication of the IPCC report on the ocean and cryosphere in a changing climate underlined that climate change is one of the main direct drivers of biodiversity loss and underlines that its negative effects on nature and biodiversity, ecosystem services, oceans and food security are projected to become increasingly significant in the decades to come.

Or. en

Amendment 85

Delara Burkhardt, Günther Sidl, Rovana Plumb, Sara Cerdas, Demetris Papadakis

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) In its 2019 Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services (IPBES) provided the latest scientific evidence on the ongoing worldwide erosion of biodiversity, and stressed in particular that climate change is the third most important driver of biodiversity loss. The co-sponsored IPBES-IPCC workshop report on biodiversity and climate change of 10 June 2021^{1a} also highlighted that previous policies have largely tackled the problems of climate change and biodiversity loss independently, and called for policies that simultaneously address synergies between mitigating biodiversity loss and climate change, while also considering their societal impacts, in order to offer the opportunity to maximize co-benefits and help meet development aspirations for all.

*1^a IPBES-IPCC co-sponsored workshop
report on biodiversity and climate change,
10 June 2021.*

Or. en

Amendment 86
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) In its 2019 Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services (IPBES) provided the latest scientific evidence on the ongoing worldwide erosion of biodiversity and stressed that climate change is the third most important driver of biodiversity loss. Biodiversity loss accelerates climate change and severely increases the vulnerability to it. The overall policy aim needs to be that no economic activity causes any significant harm ('do no significant harm', DNSH) to any ecosystem. Due to the pace of biodiversity loss, the target needs to be to restore and improve biodiversity and ecosystem health.

Or. en

Amendment 87
Silvia Modig, Manuel Bompard

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) According to the 2020 report on Biodiversity and Pandemics by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), the underlying causes of pandemics are the same global environmental changes that drive biodiversity loss and climate change, including land-use change, agricultural expansion and intensification and other drivers. Climate change has been implicated in disease emergence and will likely cause substantial future pandemic risk, whilst biodiversity loss is also associated with the transformation of landscapes and can lead to increased emerging disease risk in some cases. According to the report, the cost of inaction vastly outweighs the cost of implementing global strategies to prevent pandemics-based land-use change and other drivers.

Or. en

**Amendment 88
Manuel Bompard**

**Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1 b (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1b) On June 2021, fifty experts from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), published a joint report^{1a} highlighting the close links between climate change and the biodiversity crisis. The experts called for both crises to be tackled jointly, to focus on nature-based solutions such as the

restoration of carbon and species-rich ecosystems, to increase sustainable agricultural and forestry practices, such as diversification of plant and forest species planted, agroforestry and agroecology, to strengthen and better target conservation actions by expanding the area of land and ocean protected.

^{1a} IPBES-IPCC co-sponsored workshop report on biodiversity and climate change, 10 June 2021.

Or. en

Amendment 89
Silvia Modig, Manuel Bompard

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1b) In its resolution of 28 November 2019 on the climate and environment emergency^{1a}, the European Parliament urged the Commission to take immediate and ambitious action to limit global warming to 1,5°C and to avoid massive biodiversity loss, including by addressing inconsistencies in current Union policies with the climate and environment emergency, in particular through a far reaching reform of its agricultural, trade, transport, energy and infrastructure investment policies, and by ensuring that all relevant future legislative and budgetary proposals are fully aligned with the objective of limiting global warming to under 1,5°C and that they do not contribute to biodiversity loss.

^{1a} OJ C 232, 16.6.2021, p. 28.

Or. en

Amendment 90

Delara Burkhardt, Günther Sidl, Rovana Plumb, Sara Cerdas, Demetris Papadakis

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1b) In its resolution of 28 November 2019 on the climate and environment emergency^{1a}, the European Parliament urged the Commission to take immediate and ambitious action to limit global warming to 1,5°C and to avoid massive biodiversity loss, including by addressing inconsistencies in current Union policies with the climate and environment emergency, in particular through a far-reaching reform of its agricultural, trade, transport, energy and infrastructure investment policies, and by ensuring that all relevant future legislative and budgetary proposals are fully aligned with the objective of limiting global warming to under 1,5°C and that they do not contribute to biodiversity loss.

^{1a} OJ C 232, 16.6.2021, p. 28.

Or. en

Amendment 91

Manuel Bompard

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1c) On 11 October 2021 the Council authorized the Commission to endorse the Kunming Declaration, on behalf of the Union. Therefore, the Union has committed itself to ensure the

development, adoption and implementation of an effective post-2020 global biodiversity framework, that includes provision of the necessary means of implementation, in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, and appropriate mechanisms for monitoring, reporting and review, to reverse the current loss of biodiversity and ensure that biodiversity is put on a path to recovery by 2030 at the latest, towards the full realization of the 2050 Vision of “Living in Harmony with Nature”.

Or. en

Amendment 92
Manuel Bompard

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1d) The Union's actions and policies have so far been insufficient to halt the loss of biodiversity and achieve the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets. In “The European environment —state and outlook 2020: knowledge for transition to a sustainable Europe”, the European Environment Agency notes that “Europe continues to lose biodiversity at an alarming rate and many agreed policy targets will not be achieved. Assessments of species and habitats protected under the Habitats Directive show predominantly unfavourable conservation status at 60 % for species and 77 % for habitats.”^{1a}. A 2021 Joint Research Centre report shows that only 4.9 million hectares of Europe’s primary and ancient forests - essential for preserving biodiversity and mitigating climate change - remain, representing only 3% of the Union’s total forest area and 1.2% of

the Union's land mass.^{1b}

^{1a} EEA, "The European environment — state and outlook 2020", p. 74

^{1b} Barredo, J., Brailescu, C., Teller, A., Sabatini, F.M., Mauri, A. and Janouskova, K., *Mapping and assessment of primary and old-growth forests in Europe*, EUR 30661 EN, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2021

Or. en

Amendment 93
Manuel Bompard

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1 e (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1e) *Although tree cover is increasing, the Union's forests' capacity to remove carbon has been significantly declining since 2015 and this trend is set to continue. Until 2015, the Union land sector was able to remove around 7% of total EU emissions (about 300 million Mt-CO₂ equivalent)^{1a}. According to the European Environmental Agency (EEA)^{1b}, by 2030 the same land area will be removing 40 per cent less CO₂ equivalent (dropping to -185 Mt in 2030)^{1c}. That recent decrease in carbon storage is partly due to an increase in harvesting. Furthermore, climate change could reduce the carbon storage potential of Europe's forests by 180 Mt CO₂ annually in 2021 to 2030 due to disturbances and thus reduce the expected net forest sink by more than 50 %.^{1d}*

^{1a} EEA Report No 6/2019

^{1b} *EEA, Total greenhouse gas emission trends and projections in Europe (https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators/greenhouse-gas-emission-trends-6/assessment-3)*

^{1c} *EEA, Total greenhouse gas emission trends and projections in Europe (https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators/greenhouse-gas-emission-trends-6/assessment-3)*

^{1d} *Seidl, R.; Schelhaas, M.-J.; Rammer, W.; Verkerk, P. J. (2014): Increasing forest disturbances in Europe and their impact on carbon storage. In: nature climate change 4 (9), pp. 806–810. DOI: 10.1038/nclimate2318.*

Or. en

Amendment 94
Manuel Bompard

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1 f (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1f) In its communication on the European Green Deal, the Commission has set out a new strategy as a first step in the transformation of the Union into an environmentally sustainable, carbon-neutral, toxic-free and fully circular economy within the limits of the planet by 2050 at the latest. The European Green Deal also aims to strengthen global efforts to implement the One Health approach, which recognizes the intrinsic link between human health, animal health and a healthy and resilient nature, and to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the Paris Agreement and the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Amendment 95
Silvia Modig

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Tackling climate and environmental-related challenges and reaching the objectives of the Paris Agreement are at the core of the Communication on 'The European Green Deal', adopted by the Commission on 11 December 2019²⁸. The necessity and value of the European Green Deal have only grown in light of the very severe effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the health and economic well-being of the Union's citizens.

Amendment

(2) ***Taking a holistic approach to tackling climate and environmental-related challenges, wellbeing of its people and reaching the objectives of the Paris Agreement while living up to the green oath to 'do no harm' to other environmental objectives of the Union and the principle of a fair and just transition that leaves no one behind*** are at the core of the Communication on 'The European Green Deal', adopted by the Commission on 11 December 2019²⁸. The necessity and value of the European Green Deal ***and of its holistic approach*** have only grown in light of the very severe effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the health and economic well-being of the Union's citizens. ***It is therefore necessary to complement the accounting of GHG emissions and removals from the land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector by introducing an obligation to do no significant harm to other environmental objectives and safeguards for social and workers' rights, in particular to the Union's biodiversity objectives asset out in the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, the European Pillar of Social Rights and in the relevant Union legal acts, within the meaning of Articles 17 and 18 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council^{28a}.***

²⁸ COM(2019)640 final.

²⁸ COM(2019)640 final.

^{28a} Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13).

Or. en

Amendment 96

Delara Burkhardt, Günther Sidl, Sara Cerdas, Demetris Papadakis

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Tackling climate and environmental-related challenges and reaching the objectives of the Paris Agreement are at the core of the Communication on 'The European Green Deal', adopted by the Commission on **11 December 2019**²⁸. The necessity and value of the European Green Deal have only grown in light of the very severe effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the health and economic well-being of the Union's citizens.

Amendment

(2) ***Taking a holistic approach to*** tackling climate and environmental-related challenges and reaching the objectives of the Paris Agreement ***while living up to the green oath to 'do no harm' to other environmental objectives of the Union*** are at the core of the Communication on 'The European Green Deal', adopted by the Commission on **11 December 2019**²⁸. The necessity and value of the European Green Deal ***and of its holistic approach*** have only grown in light of the very severe effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the health and economic well-being of the Union's citizens. ***It is therefore necessary to complement the accounting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector by introducing an obligation to do no significant harm to other environmental objectives, in particular to the Union's biodiversity objectives as set out in the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 and in the relevant Union legal acts, within the meaning of Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council***^{28a}.

²⁸ COM(2019)640 final.

²⁸ COM(2019)640 final.

^{28a} *Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13).*

Or. en

Amendment 97

Ivan David

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Tackling climate and environmental-related challenges and reaching the objectives of the Paris Agreement are at the core of the Communication on 'The European Green Deal', adopted by the Commission on 11 December 2019²⁸. The necessity and value of the European Green Deal have only grown in light of the very severe effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the health and economic well-being of the Union's citizens.

Amendment

(2) ***Taking a holistic approach to*** tackling climate and environmental-related challenges and reaching the objectives of the Paris Agreement ***while living up to the green oath to 'do no harm' to other environmental, economic and social objectives of the Union*** are at the core of the Communication on 'The European Green Deal', adopted by the Commission on 11 December 2019²⁸. The necessity and value of the European Green Deal ***and of its holistic approach*** have only grown in light of the very severe effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the health and economic well-being of the Union's citizens. ***It is therefore necessary to complement the accounting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector by introducing an obligation to do no significant harm to other environmental, economic and social objectives.***

²⁸ COM(2019)640 final.

²⁸ COM(2019)640 final.

Justification

The sustainable management of forests must be aligned with the three pillars of sustainability and equally consider the provision of wood as a raw material.

Amendment 98
Manuel Bompard

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Tackling climate and environmental-related challenges and reaching the objectives of the Paris Agreement ***are at the core of the Communication on 'The European Green Deal', adopted by the Commission on 11 December 2019²⁸. The necessity and value of the European Green Deal have*** only grown in light of the very severe effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the health and ***economic*** well-being of the Union's citizens.

²⁸ COM(2019)640 final.

Amendment

(2) Tackling climate and environmental-related challenges and reaching the objectives of the Paris Agreement, ***the Convention on Biological Diversity and creating a safe and equitable space for humanity in which a society that ensures sustainable human development are the objectives to which the European Green Deal must contribute. The urgent need to meet these objectives has*** only grown in light of the very severe effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the health and ***general*** well-being of the Union's citizens.

²⁸ COM(2019)640 final.

Amendment 99
Stanislav Polčák

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Tackling climate and environmental-related challenges and reaching the objectives of the Paris

Amendment

(2) Tackling climate and environmental-related challenges and reaching the objectives of the Paris

Agreement are at the core of the Communication on 'The European Green Deal', adopted by the Commission on 11 December 2019²⁸. The necessity and value of the European Green Deal have only grown in light of the very severe effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the health and economic well-being of the Union's citizens.

²⁸ COM(2019) 640 final.

Agreement are at the core of the Communication on 'The European Green Deal', adopted by the Commission on 11 December 2019²⁸. The necessity and value of the European Green Deal **and of its economically sustainable and socially sensitive implementation** have only grown in light of the very severe effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the health, **social cohesion** and economic well-being of the Union's citizens.

²⁸ COM(2019) 640 final.

Or. cs

Amendment 100

Martin Hojsik, Michal Wiezik, Emma Wiesner, Róża Thun und Hohenstein, María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Tackling climate and environmental-related challenges and reaching the objectives of the Paris Agreement are at the core of the Communication on 'The European Green Deal', adopted by the Commission on 11 December 2019²⁸. The necessity and value of the European Green Deal **have only grown** in light of the very severe effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the health and **economic** well-being of the Union's citizens.

²⁸ COM(2019)640 final.

Amendment

(2) Tackling climate and environmental-related challenges and reaching the objectives of the Paris Agreement are at the core of the Communication on 'The European Green Deal', adopted by the Commission on 11 December 2019²⁸. The necessity and value of the European Green Deal **became even more evident** in light of the very severe effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the health and well-being of the Union's citizens.

²⁸ COM(2019)640 final.

Or. en

Amendment 101
Manuel Bompard

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2a) *The Commission communication of 20 May 2020 entitled ‘EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030: Bringing nature back into our lives’ steps up the Union’s ambition regarding the protection and restoration of biodiversity and well-functioning ecosystems. Scientific evidence, reports and recommendations on zoonoses and pandemics, including the IPBES workshop report on biodiversity loss and pandemics, the United Nations Environment Programme report of 6 July 2020 entitled ‘Preventing the next pandemic – Zoonotic diseases and how to break the chain of transmission’, have demonstrated the importance of halting the loss of biodiversity and of holistically applying the ‘One Health’ principle in policy making, which reflects the fact that human health, animals and the environment are interconnected and that transformative changes are urgently needed across society.*

Or. en

Amendment 102
Silvia Modig, Manuel Bompard

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2a) *The United Nations Environment Programme and the OECD Global Forum on Environment have highlighted that environmental changes have gender-specific impact. Gender-differentiated*

roles also cause differentiated vulnerabilities of women and men to the effects of climate change, and climate change impacts exacerbate gender inequalities. The 8th Environmental Action Programme defines gender mainstreaming throughout climate and environmental policies, including by incorporating a gender perspective at all stages of the policy making process, as a vital, enabling condition for the achievement of the priority objectives of the programme, requiring efforts from the European Commission, the Member States, local and regional authorities and stakeholders, as appropriate.

Or. en

Amendment 103

Delara Burkhardt, Günther Sidl, Rovana Plumb, Sara Cerdas, Demetris Papadakis

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2a) The 8th Environmental Action Programme is aimed at accelerating the green transition to a climate-neutral, sustainable, non-toxic, resource-efficient, renewable energy-based, resilient and competitive circular economy in a just, equitable and inclusive way and at protecting, restoring and improving the state of the environment including by, inter alia, halting and reversing biodiversity loss. It recognises that a healthy environment underpins the well-being of all people, where biodiversity is conserved and ecosystems thrive and nature is protected and restored, leading to increased resilience in relation to climate change, weather and climate-related disasters and other environmental risks.

Amendment 104
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2a) Resource overconsumption is threatening the planetary boundaries. The transition from the use of fossil to biobased resources is increasing the demand for biobased raw materials, such as forest resources, exponentially. This resource overconsumption is one of the root causes of climate change and other environmental and sustainability threats, including to human health. It is a physiological fact that we need to transform our economic activities to stay within the planetary boundaries. To achieve this we need to take a backcasting approach in all our policies to be fit for future challenges and to adapt our economy within the planetary boundaries.

Amendment 105
Delara Burkhardt, Günther Sidl, Sara Cerdas, Demetris Papadakis

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3) The Union committed to reducing the Union's economy-wide net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55 % below 1990 levels by 2030 in the updated nationally determined reduction commitment submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat on 17 December 2020²⁹ .

(3) The Union committed to reducing the Union's economy-wide net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55 % below 1990 levels by 2030 in the updated nationally determined reduction commitment submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat on 17 December 2020²⁹ , ***while the European***

Parliament has called to reduce the Union's economy-wide gross greenhouse gas emissions by at least 60% below 1990 levels by 2030.

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https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/European%20Union%20First/EU_NDC_Submission_December%202020.pdf

29

https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/European%20Union%20First/EU_NDC_Submission_December%202020.pdf

Or. en

Amendment 106
Manuel Bompard

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3a) The new emissions gap report published by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) shows that the updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) could lead to a global temperature increase of around 2,7 °C by the end of the century. The various international commitments to climate neutrality, if fully implemented, would still lead to a global temperature increase of 2,2 °C. The Union must considerably step up efforts to contain global warming and limit the global temperature increase to 1,5 °C.

Or. en

Amendment 107
Manuel Bompard

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 3 b (new)

(3b) Reducing methane emissions is critical in meeting the Paris Agreement goal of limiting global temperature rise to 1,5°C by the end of the century. A 2021 report from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) estimates that rapid action on methane emissions could take 0,3°C off global temperature by 2045. There is therefore an urgent need for the Union to adopt a reduction target and accompanying binding measures to rapidly reduce methane emissions from all sources, including biogenic sources.

Or. en

Amendment 108

Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Norbert Lins, Henna Virkkunen, Pernille Weiss, Christophe Hansen, Jessica Polfjård, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Marlene Mortler, Herbert Dorfmann, Deirdre Clune, Alexander Bernhuber, Liudas Mažylys, Christian Doleschal, Inese Vaidere

Proposal for a regulation Recital 4

(4) In Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁰, the Union has enshrined the target of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050 in legislation. That Regulation also establishes a binding Union commitment to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by at least 55 % below 1990 levels by 2030. All sectors of the economy are expected to contribute to achieving that target, **including** the land use, land use change and forestry sector. The contribution of net removals to the 2030 Union climate target is limited to 225 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. In the

(4) In Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁰, the Union has enshrined the target of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050 in legislation. That Regulation also establishes a binding Union commitment to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by at least 55 % below 1990 levels by 2030. All sectors of the economy are expected to contribute to achieving that target, **with the highest priority being the reduction of fossil emissions. As regards the land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector, it can contribute to climate change mitigation in several ways,**

context of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, the Commission reaffirmed in a corresponding statement its intention to propose a revision of Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council³¹, in line with the ambition to increase net carbon removals to levels above 300 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent in the land use, land use change and forestry sector by 2030.

in particular by reducing emissions, maintaining and enhancing sinks and carbon stocks, replacing fossil fuels with renewable energy from biomass and by harnessing the removal potential of organic materials from sustainable forestry management and their potential as a substitute for fossil fuels, taking into account the entire life cycle of those materials, from production to the processing and manufacturing stages. The bioeconomy, bioenergy, sustained investment in research and innovation are indispensable on the path towards a fossil-free and green economy. The contribution of net removals to the 2030 Union climate target is limited to 225 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. In the context of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, the Commission reaffirmed in a corresponding statement its intention to propose a revision of Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council³¹, in line with the ambition to increase net carbon removals to levels above 300 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent in the land use, land use change and forestry sector by 2030.

³⁰ Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).'

³¹ Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 1).

³⁰ Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).'

³¹ Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 1).

Or. en

Amendment 109

Benoît Lutgen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Cláudia Monteiro de Aguiar, Henna Virkkunen

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) In Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁰, the Union has enshrined the target of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050 in legislation. That Regulation also establishes a binding Union commitment to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by at least 55 % below 1990 levels by 2030. All sectors of the economy are expected to contribute to achieving that target, **including** the land use, land use change and forestry sector. The contribution of net removals to the 2030 Union climate target is limited to 225 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. In the context of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, the Commission reaffirmed in a corresponding statement its intention to propose a revision of Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council³¹, in line with the ambition to increase net carbon removals to levels above 300 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent in the land use, land use change and forestry sector by 2030.

Amendment

(4) In Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁰, the Union has enshrined the target of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050 in legislation. That Regulation also establishes a binding Union commitment to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by at least 55 % below 1990 levels by 2030. All sectors of the economy are expected to contribute to achieving that target, **with the highest priority being the reduction of fossil emissions. As regards the land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector, it should contribute to climate change mitigation in several ways, in particular by reducing emissions, maintaining and enhancing sinks and carbon stocks, replacing fossil fuels with renewable energy from forest biomass and by harnessing the removal potential of organic materials from sustainable forestry management and their potential as a substitute for fossil fuels, taking into account the entire life cycle of those materials, from the production of the raw material to the processing and manufacturing stages. The bioeconomy and bioenergy are an indispensable path towards a fossil-free and green economy.** The contribution of net removals to the 2030 Union climate target is limited to 225 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. In the context of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, the Commission reaffirmed in a corresponding statement its intention to propose a revision of Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council³¹,

in line with the ambition to increase net carbon removals to levels above 300 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent in the land use, land use change and forestry sector by 2030.

³⁰ Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).'

³¹ Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 1).

³⁰ Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).'

³¹ Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 1).

Or. en

Amendment 110

Alexander Bernhuber, Marlene Mortler, Simone Schmiedtbauer, Jessica Polfjärd, Herbert Dorfmann

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) In Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁰, the Union has enshrined the target of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050 in legislation. That Regulation also establishes a binding Union commitment to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by at least 55 % below 1990 levels by 2030. All sectors of the economy are expected to contribute to achieving that

Amendment

(4) In Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁰, the Union has enshrined the target of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050 in legislation. That Regulation also establishes a binding Union commitment to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by at least 55 % below 1990 levels by 2030, ***with the highest priority being the reduction of fossil emissions.***

target, **including** the land use, land use change and forestry sector. The contribution of net removals to the 2030 Union climate target is limited to 225 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. ***In the context of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, the Commission reaffirmed in a corresponding statement its intention to propose a revision of Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council³¹, in line with the ambition to increase net carbon removals to levels above 300 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent in the land use, land use change and forestry sector by 2030.***

All sectors of the economy are expected to contribute to achieving that target. The land use, land use change and forestry (***LULUCF***) sector ***can contribute to climate change mitigation in several ways, in particular by reducing emissions, maintaining and enhancing sinks and carbon stocks, replacing fossil fuels with renewable energy from forest biomass, and by harnessing the removal potential of organic materials from sustainable forestry management, and their potential as a substitute for fossil fuels, taking into account the entire life cycle of such materials, spanning from the production of the raw material to the processing and manufacturing stages. The bioeconomy and bioenergy constitute an indispensable path towards a fossil-free and green economy.*** The contribution of net removals to the 2030 Union climate target is limited to 225 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent.

³⁰ Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).'

³¹ Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 1).

³⁰ Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).'

³¹ Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 1).

Or. en

Amendment 111
Silvia Modig

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) In Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁰, the Union has enshrined the target of economy-wide **climate neutrality** by 2050 in legislation. That Regulation also establishes a binding Union commitment to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by at least 55 % below 1990 levels by 2030. All sectors of the economy are expected to contribute to achieving that target, including the land use, land use change and forestry sector. The contribution of net removals to the 2030 Union climate target is limited to 225 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. ***In the context of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, the Commission reaffirmed in a corresponding statement its intention to propose a revision of Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council³¹, in line with the ambition to increase net carbon removals to levels above 300 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent in the land use, land use change and forestry sector by 2030.***

³⁰ Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and

Amendment

(4) In Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁰, the Union has enshrined the target of **achieving an economy-wide balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gas emissions within the Union** by 2050 **at the latest and the aim to achieve negative emissions thereafter** in legislation. That Regulation also establishes a binding Union commitment to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by at least 55 % below 1990 levels by 2030. All sectors of the economy are expected to contribute to achieving that target, including the land use, land use change and forestry sector. The contribution of net removals to the 2030 Union climate target is limited to 225 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. ***When implementing the 2030 Union climate target, the relevant Union institutions and Member States also committed to prioritising swift and predictable emissions reductions and, at the same time, enhancing removals by natural sinks. In order to ensure that sufficient mitigation efforts are deployed by emitting sectors until 2030, the contribution of net removals to the 2030 Union climate target has been limited to 225 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent, without prejudice to the objective of enhancing its net carbon sinks beyond that level in 2030 in view of achieving climate - neutrality by 2050 at the latest and the aim to achieve negative emissions thereafter.***

³⁰ Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and

amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).'

amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).'

31 Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 1).

Or. en

Amendment 112

Delara Burkhardt, Günther Sidl, Sara Cerdas, Demetris Papadakis

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) In Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁰, the Union has enshrined the target of economy-wide ***climate neutrality*** by 2050 in legislation. That Regulation also establishes a binding Union commitment to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by at least 55 % below 1990 levels by 2030. All sectors of the economy are expected to contribute to achieving that target, including the land use, land use change and forestry sector. The contribution of net removals to the 2030 Union climate target is limited to 225 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. ***In the context of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, the Commission reaffirmed in a corresponding statement its intention to propose a revision of Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council³¹, in line with the ambition to increase net carbon removals to levels***

Amendment

(4) In Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁰, the Union has enshrined the target of ***achieving an economy-wide balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gas emissions within the Union*** by 2050 ***at the latest*** in legislation. That Regulation also establishes a binding Union commitment to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by at least 55 % below 1990 levels by 2030. All sectors of the economy are expected to contribute to achieving that target, including the land use, land use change and forestry sector. The contribution of net removals to the 2030 Union climate target is limited to 225 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. ***When implementing the 2030 Union climate target, the relevant Union institutions and Member States also committed to prioritising swift and predictable emission***

above 300 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent in the land use, land use change and forestry sector by 2030.

reductions and, at the same time, enhancing removals by natural sinks. In order to ensure that sufficient mitigation efforts are deployed by emitting sectors until 2030, the contribution of net removals to the 2030 Union climate target has been limited to 225 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent, without prejudice to the objective of enhancing its net carbon sinks beyond that level in 2030 in view of achieving climate - neutrality by 2050 at the latest.

³⁰ Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).'

³⁰ Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).'

³¹ Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 1).

³¹ Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 1).

Or. en

Amendment 113

Emma Wiesner, Jessica Polfjärd, Ulrike Müller

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) In Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁰, the Union has enshrined the target of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050 in legislation. That Regulation

Amendment

(4) In Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁰, the Union has enshrined the target of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050 in legislation. That Regulation

also establishes a binding Union commitment to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by at least 55 % below 1990 levels by 2030. All sectors of the economy are expected to contribute to achieving that target, ***including the land use, land use change and forestry sector***. The contribution of net removals to the 2030 Union climate target is limited to 225 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. In the context of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, the Commission reaffirmed in a corresponding statement its intention to propose a revision of Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council³¹, in line with the ambition to increase net carbon removals to levels above 300 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent in the land use, land use change and forestry sector by 2030.

³⁰ Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).²

³¹ Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 1).

also establishes a binding Union commitment to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by at least 55 % below 1990 levels by 2030. All sectors of the economy are expected to contribute to achieving that target, ***with the highest priority being the reduction of fossil fuel emissions***. The contribution of net removals to the 2030 Union climate target is limited to 225 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. In the context of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, the Commission reaffirmed in a corresponding statement its intention to propose a revision of Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council³¹, in line with the ambition to increase net carbon removals to levels above 300 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent in the land use, land use change and forestry sector by 2030. ***This regulation must therefore remain as a climate accounting framework for carbon emissions and removals in accordance with the IPCC reporting guidelines. To ensure better regulation and avoiding excessive burden and regulatory overlap, LULUCF should not be extended to encompass other policy areas such as measures in agriculture and forestry;***

³⁰ Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).²

³¹ Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 1).

Amendment 114
Nils Torvalds, Ulrike Müller

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) In Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁰, the Union has enshrined the target of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050 in legislation. That Regulation also establishes a binding Union commitment to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by at least 55 % below 1990 levels by 2030. All sectors of the economy are expected to contribute to achieving that target, including the land use, land use change and forestry sector. The contribution of net removals to the 2030 Union climate target is limited to 225 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. In the context of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, the Commission reaffirmed in a corresponding statement its intention to propose a revision of Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council³¹, in line with the ambition to increase net carbon removals to levels above 300 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent in the land use, land use change and forestry sector by 2030.

³⁰ Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the

Amendment

(4) In Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁰, the Union has enshrined the target of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050 in legislation. That Regulation also establishes a binding Union commitment to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by at least 55 % below 1990 levels by 2030. All sectors of the economy are expected to contribute to achieving that target, including the land use, land use change and forestry sector. ***The regulation should take into account that local food production in the Union and the growing of trees and plants into carbon sinks requires sustainably sourced natural resources. A stable supply of growing media constituents is crucial for European food security and food production.*** The contribution of net removals to the 2030 Union climate target is limited to 225 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. In the context of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, the Commission reaffirmed in a corresponding statement its intention to propose a revision of Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council³¹, in line with the ambition to increase net carbon removals to levels above 300 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent in the land use, land use change and forestry sector by 2030.

³⁰ Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the

European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).'

³¹ Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 1).

European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).'

³¹ Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 1).

Or. en

Amendment 115

Inese Vaidere

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) In Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁰, the Union has enshrined the target of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050 in legislation. That Regulation also establishes a binding Union commitment to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by at least 55 % below 1990 levels by 2030. All sectors of the economy are expected to contribute to achieving that target, including the land use, land use change and forestry sector. The contribution of net removals to the 2030 Union climate target is limited to 225 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. In the context of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, the Commission reaffirmed in a corresponding statement its intention to propose a revision of Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the

Amendment

(4) In Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁰, the Union has enshrined the target of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050 in legislation. That Regulation also establishes a binding Union commitment to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by at least 55 % below 1990 levels by 2030. All sectors of the economy are expected to contribute to achieving that target, including the land use, land use change and forestry sector. ***In order to successfully plant and grow trees to act as carbon sinks, as well as to sustain food production, there is need for sustainably sourced natural resources and the production of growing media constituents in the Union.*** The contribution of net removals to the 2030 Union climate target

European Parliament and of the Council³¹, in line with the ambition to increase net carbon removals to levels above 300 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent in the land use, land use change and forestry sector by 2030.

is limited to 225 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. In the context of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, the Commission reaffirmed in a corresponding statement its intention to propose a revision of Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council³¹, in line with the ambition to increase net carbon removals to levels above 300 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent in the land use, land use change and forestry sector by 2030.

³⁰ Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).'

³⁰ Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).'

³¹ Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 1).

³¹ Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 1).

Or. en

Justification

Forestation and crop production will need significantly more growing media in the near future in order to meet the carbon sink targets.

Amendment 116 **Manuel Bompard**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 4**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4) In Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of

(4) In Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of

the European Parliament and of the Council³⁰, the Union has ***enshrined the target of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050 in legislation***. That Regulation also establishes a binding Union commitment to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by at least 55 % below 1990 levels by 2030. All sectors of the economy are expected to contribute to achieving that target, including the land use, land use change and forestry sector. The contribution of net removals to the 2030 Union climate target is limited to 225 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. In the context of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, the Commission reaffirmed in a corresponding statement its intention to propose a revision of Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council³¹, in line with the ambition to increase net carbon removals to levels above 300 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent in the land use, land use change and forestry sector by 2030.

³⁰ Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).'

³¹ Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No

the European Parliament and of the Council³⁰, the Union has ***established a framework for the irreversible and gradual reduction of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and enhancement of removals by sinks regulated in Union law, in order to ensure that Union-wide greenhouse gas emissions and removals regulated in Union law are balanced within the Union at the latest by 2050***. That Regulation also establishes a binding Union commitment to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by at least 55 % below 1990 levels by 2030. All sectors of the economy are expected to contribute to achieving that target, including the land use, land use change and forestry sector. The contribution of net removals to the 2030 Union climate target is limited to 225 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. In the context of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, the Commission reaffirmed in a corresponding statement its intention to propose a revision of Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council³¹, in line with the ambition to increase net carbon removals to levels above 300 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent in the land use, land use change and forestry sector by 2030.

³⁰ Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).'

³¹ Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No

Amendment 117

Michal Wiezik

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) In Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁰, the Union has enshrined the target of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050 in legislation. That Regulation also establishes a binding Union commitment to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by at least 55 % below 1990 levels by 2030. **All sectors of the economy are expected to contribute to achieving that target, including the land use, land use change and forestry sector.** The contribution of net removals to the 2030 Union climate target is limited to 225 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. **In the context of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, the Commission reaffirmed in a corresponding statement its intention to propose a revision of Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council³¹, in line with the ambition to increase net carbon removals to levels above 300 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent in the land use, land use change and forestry sector by 2030.**

³⁰ Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of

Amendment

(4) In Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁰, the Union has enshrined the target of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050 in legislation. That Regulation also establishes a binding Union commitment to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by at least 55 % below 1990 levels by 2030. The contribution of net removals to the 2030 Union climate target is limited to 225 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent **in order to ensure that climate change mitigation and decarbonisation efforts of emitting sectors are fully exploited. At the same time, an urgent need to improve resilience of the ecosystems to climate change, weather extremes and water stress, a need for their increased carbon sequestration and storage, and for safeguarding their cooling effect and cloud formation effect as well, is apparent.** A revision of Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council³¹, with the ambition to increase net carbon removals to levels **well** above 400 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent in the land use, land use change and forestry sector by 2030 **is therefore proposed.**

³⁰ Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of

30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).'

³¹ Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 1).

30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).'

³¹ Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 1).

Or. en

Amendment 118

César Luena, Javi López, Nicolás González Casares, Estrella Durá Ferrandis, Marcos Ros Sempere

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) In Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁰, the Union has enshrined the target of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050 in legislation. That Regulation also establishes a binding Union commitment to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by at least 55 % below 1990 levels by 2030. All sectors of the economy are expected to contribute to achieving that target, including the land use, land use change and forestry sector. The contribution of net removals to the 2030 Union climate target is limited to 225 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. ***In the context of*** Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, the Commission ***reaffirmed in a corresponding statement its intention to propose*** a revision of Regulation (EU)

Amendment

(4) In Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁰, the Union has enshrined the target of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050 in legislation. That Regulation also establishes a binding Union commitment to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by at least 55 % below 1990 levels by 2030. All sectors of the economy are expected to contribute to achieving that target, including the land use, land use change and forestry sector. The contribution of net removals to the 2030 Union climate target is limited to 225 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent ***according to*** Regulation (EU) 2021/1119. The Commission ***could aim to achieve a higher volume of its net carbon sink in 2030 proposing*** a revision of Regulation

2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council³¹, ***in line with the ambition to increase net carbon removals to levels above 300 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent in the land use, land use change and forestry sector by 2030.***

³⁰ Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).'

³¹ Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 1).

(EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council³¹, ***based on the best available data made public and on scientifically feasible objectives.***

³⁰ Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).'

³¹ Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 1).

Or. en

Justification

No mention to "above 300 million tonnes of CO₂" is found on Regulation (EU) 2021/1119. 2030 goal must be based on best available data made public in order to make it credible and achievable.

Amendment 119 **Stanislav Polčák**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 4**

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) In Regulation (EU) 2021/1119³⁰ of the European Parliament and of the Council, the Union has enshrined the target of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050 in legislation. That Regulation also establishes a binding Union ***commitment*** to

Amendment

(4) In Regulation (EU) 2021/1119³⁰ of the European Parliament and of the Council, the Union has enshrined the target of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050 in legislation. That Regulation also establishes a binding Union ***target*** to

reduce net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by at least 55 % below 1990 levels by 2030. All sectors of the economy are expected to contribute to achieving that target, including the land use, land use change and forestry sector. The contribution of net removals to the 2030 Union climate target is limited to 225 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. In the context of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, the Commission reaffirmed in a corresponding statement its intention to propose a revision of Regulation (EU) 2018/841³¹ of the European Parliament and of the Council, in line with the ambition to increase net carbon removals to levels above 300 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent in the land use, land use change and forestry sector by 2030.

³⁰ Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).

³¹ Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 1).

reduce net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) by at least 55 % below 1990 levels by 2030. All sectors of the economy are expected to contribute to achieving that target, including the land use, land use change and forestry sector. The contribution of net removals to the 2030 Union climate target is limited to 225 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. In the context of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, the Commission reaffirmed in a corresponding statement its intention to propose a revision of Regulation (EU) 2018/841³¹ of the European Parliament and of the Council, in line with the ambition to increase net carbon removals to levels above 300 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent in the land use, land use change and forestry sector by 2030.

³⁰ Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).

³¹ Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 1).

Or. cs

Amendment 120

Alexander Bernhuber, Angelika Winzig, Marlene Mortler, Herbert Dorfmann, Simone Schmiedtbauer, Jessica Polfjård, Dan-Ştefan Motreanu

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4a) *The land use, land use change and forestry sector has been a significant carbon sink since the beginning of the reporting period, in 1990. Forestry alone has sequestered around 400 Mt CO₂ equivalent annually within the European Union in the period since 1990.*

Or. en

Amendment 121

Benoît Lutgen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Cláudia Monteiro de Aguiar, Henna Virkkunen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4a) *Member States are encouraged to ensure that the planning, authorisation and deployment of transport infrastructure contribute to the sustainable fulfilment of this Regulation.*

Or. en

Amendment 122

Alexander Bernhuber, Petri Sarvamaa, Marlene Mortler, Herbert Dorfmann, Simone Schmiedtbauer

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels, binding

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels, binding

annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out *for each Member State* in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in a target of **310** millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals *for the Union as a whole in 2030*. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity.

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet

annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out *at Union level* in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in a target of **225** millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals *and should take into account the most recent developments as well as the principles of sustainable forest management. The target for 2030 should promote and strengthen sustainable forest management which allows for the adaptation of forests to climate change in the long term, promotion of high substitution effects through the bioeconomy, an increase in sinks and the creation of carbon storage in short and long-life products. In addition to the Union targets, indicative targets should be set at Member State level*. The methodology used to establish the *indicative* national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity. *Progress made towards the 2030 target should be reviewed and, if necessary, the target should be adapted in 2025 and 2027.*

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet

commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

Or. en

Amendment 123

Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Norbert Lins, Henna Virkkunen, Pernille Weiss, Christophe Hansen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Marlene Mortler, Herbert Dorfmann, Deirdre Clune, Alexander Bernhuber, Liudas Mažylis, Inese Vaidere

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels, binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in a target **of 310 millions of tonnes CO₂** equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years **2016, 2017 and 2018**, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity.

Amendment

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels, binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in a target equivalent **to a 15 % increase in average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years 2018, 2019 and 2020** of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030 **and should take into account the most recent developments. The target for 2030 should promote and strengthen sustainable forest management which allows for the adaptation of forests to climate change in the long term, promotion of high substitution effects through the bioeconomy, an increase in sinks and the creation of carbon storage products including all relevant bio-based product categories that have a carbon sequestration effect.** The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals

from the years **2018, 2019 and 2020**, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity.

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

Or. en

Justification

The current proposals sets the 2030 target at 310 million tonnes CO₂ equivalent, which represents a 15% increase of the average removals from 2016-2018. The 2030 goal however needs to be based on the latest developments. Therefore, a suitable target would be based on the average greenhouse gas emissions removals from the years 2018, 2019 and 2020. The Commission should publish the 2020 data as soon as available and make the necessary calculations for the 2030 target and Annex IIa.

Amendment 124

Christian Doleschal, Sven Simon, Niclas Herbst, Angelika Niebler, Ralf Seekatz, Stefan Berger, Marlene Mortler

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels, binding

Amendment

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels, binding

annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in a target of **310** millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity.

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in a target of **259** millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030 ***and should take into account the most recent developments. The target for 2030 should promote and strengthen sustainable forest management which allows for the adaptation of forests to climate change in the long term, promotion of high substitution effects through the bio economy, an increase in sinks and the creation of carbon storage products including all relevant bio-based product categories that have a carbon sequestration effect.*** The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity.

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

Or. en

Justification

The COM proposal sets a target of 310 million tonnes CO2 equivalent. This amounts to a 15% increase compared to the average removals from 2016-2018. It is however important that the 2030 target takes the latest developments into account. According to Article 4.1 of Regulation 221/1110, only 225 million tonnes CO2 equivalent can be credited to the 2030 target. Therefore, it would be in line with the Commission's ambition of a 15% increase, the EU Climate Law and overall EU climate goals to set the target at 259 mill. ton. CO2 equivalent.

Amendment 125

César Luena, Javi López, Nicolás González Casares, Estrella Durá Ferrandis, Marcos Ros Sempere

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels, binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in a target of 310 millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years **2016, 2017 and 2018**, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's **share of the managed land area in the Union**, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit

Amendment

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels, binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council), resulting in a target of 310 millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years **2018, 2019 and 2020**, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's **absorption potential linked to biophysical factors such as aridity and foreseen impacts of climate change on ecosystems that result on different biomass growth rates**, taking into account the capacity of

the climate and biodiversity.

that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity, **and considering Cost effectiveness (different costs per ton of CO₂ equivalent of such practices across member states). The proposed objectives may not be lower than the baseline representing the no-debit benchmark for each Member state and emission reductions shall be prioritized.**

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

Or. en

Justification

The expression of the target should consider the years 2018, 2019 and 2020 (best available data). The ‘managed area’ criterion is an oversimplification of the countries’ potential for contributing to the overall target, leading to incoherent goals. This distribution omits the following elements:• Impacts of climate change: Objective indicators (e.g. aridity index) could be introduced in the distribution formula;• Environmental integrity: “No-debit rule” at country level must be preserved;• Cost effectiveness;• Ecosystem limitations for biodiversity reasons.

Amendment 126 **Sergio Berlato**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 5**

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at

Amendment

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at

least 55 % below 1990 levels, **binding** annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in a target of **310 millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of** net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from **the years 2016, 2017 and 2018**, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity.

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

least 55 % below 1990 levels, **indicative** annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in a target of **an average increase in** net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030 **of some 15%, calculated on the basis of average greenhouse gas removals in 2016, 2017 and 2018**. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from **recent** years, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity. **To this end, progress in the coming years should be reviewed and readjusted with a view to achieving the 2030 targets.**

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

Or. it

Amendment 127

María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos, Catherine Chabaud, Susana Solís Pérez

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels, binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in a target of 310 millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years **2016, 2017 and 2018**, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's ***share of the managed land area in the Union***, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity.

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

Amendment

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels, binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in a target of 310 millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years **2018, 2019 and 2020**, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's ***natural absorption capacity linked to biophysical factors such as aridity and expected impacts of climate change that result on different biomass growth rates***, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity.

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

Justification

The baseline of the target should consider the years 2018, 2019 and 2020 as best available and updated data. The criteria of ‘managed area’ is an oversimplification of the countries’ potential for contributing to the overall target, which ultimately leads to incoherent and uneven goals. The distribution disregards climate change impacts and doesn’t reflect other objective indicators such as the aridity index, which should be introduced in the distribution formula;

Amendment 128**Emma Wiesner, Jessica Polfjård****Proposal for a regulation****Recital 5***Text proposed by the Commission*

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels, **binding annual** targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in a target of 310 millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State’s share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate

Amendment

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels, **indicative** targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in a **indicative** target of 310 millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. The methodology used to establish the national **indicative** targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State’s share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and

and biodiversity.

biodiversity. *However, it is critical that all Member States have at least a climate neutral LULUCF sector in 2030, in order to prepare the Member States for having climate neutral land-sectors in 2035. The Commission should include this in the methodology used to establish the national indicative targets and consequently update annex IIa.*

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

Or. en

Justification

Due to the large uncertainty that carbon sinks show, such as annual fluctuations caused by the specific nature of the sector, it is not appropriate to have binding targets. Both the Union target of 310 mt and the national targets should therefore be indicative, which makes the LULUCF-regulation more in line with the reality. Also, to prevent free rider problems, for example occurring when some Member States have a positive target in annex IIa while other have large sink targets, no Member State should as a minimum be allowed to have a net-emission target in 2030.

Amendment 129

Martin Hojsik, Pascal Canfin, Catherine Chabaud

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels, binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each

Amendment

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels, binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each

Member State in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in a target of 310 millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity.

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

Member State in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in a target of 310 millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. ***The Union target will be further enhanced by the activities and achievements within the EU Sustainable Carbon Cycles initiative^{33a} and national carbon farming schemes, which should aim at delivering of at least 50 million additional tonnes of CO₂ equivalent of net removals by 2030.*** The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity.

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

^{33a} ***COM(2021) 800 final***

Or. en

Amendment 130

Michał Wierzyński, Róża Thun und Hohenstein

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition **to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels**, binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in a target of **310** millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, reported by each Member State, and reflect the **current** mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity.

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030

Amendment

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition **of the Union leading to carbon neutrality in 2050**, binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in a target of **430** millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, reported by each Member State, and reflect the **strengthened monitoring and improved and harmonised sampling protocol, as well as needed** mitigation performance **and resilience** of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union **and the natural capacity of the respective biomes and their carbon pools to sequester and store carbon**, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via **restoration**, land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity, **in particular an increased structural and compositional diversity**.

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030

contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

Or. en

Justification

It is unclear whether the Commission considered the natural capacity of biomes of the EU to sequester carbon, but it seems it did not, and merely took the area of managed land of the member states into account. This is unfair and makes higher targets unrealistic. Mediterranean forests cannot store as much carbon as temperate forests, mineral soils of some southern biomes cannot store as much as boreal organic soils, this is just physically impossible, even if we take strong restoration efforts (which should in any case be incentivised).

Amendment 131 **Nicolae Ștefănuță**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 5**

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels, binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in a target of 310 millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry

Amendment

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels, binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in a target of 310 millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in **2030 and should take into account the indicators as well as thresholds or ranges for sustainable forest management practices developed by the Commission with the Member States as indicated in the Forest Strategy 2030.** The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into

sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity.

account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity.

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

Or. en

Amendment 132

Anna Zalewska, Alexandr Vondra, Roberts Zīle, Veronika Vrecionová

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels, **binding** annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting

Amendment

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels, **indicative** annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting

in a target of **310** millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years 2016, 2017 **and 2018**, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity.

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

in a target of **225** millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account, **amongst others**, the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years 2016, 2017, **2018 and 2019**, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, **and other relevant country-specific factors**, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity. **Where Member States can and are willing to achieve higher, they are encouraged to do so.**

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

Or. en

Justification

The proposed level of an EU wide carbon removal target of 310 Mt of CO₂eq would mean leaving substantial part of the forests unmanaged and postponing necessary, well-planned forest management operations as well as reducing renewable materials needed to meet the challenge of decarbonising the European economy, and as such, brings uncertainty for investors in industries connected to the forestry sector. Acknowledging that forests and forest-based industries help to adapt to and mitigate climate change, the EU - wide carbon removal target should be set out in a more realistic way (according to the Climate Law) and thus recognise the true climate potential of forests also after 2030. The European Climate Law sets a sink target of 225 Mt CO₂ that can be counted towards the greenhouse gas emission target.

Amendment 133
Dolors Montserrat

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels, binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for **each Member State** in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in a target of 310 millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years **2016, 2017 and 2018**, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity.

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement

Amendment

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels, binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for **the Union** in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in a target of 310 millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years **2018, 2019 and 2020**, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity. **No Member State should have a target in 2030 that is less ambitious than the baseline net removals representing the no - debit principle.**

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement

and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

Or. en

Amendment 134

Nils Torvalds, Ulrike Müller

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels, binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in a target of 310 millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity.

Amendment

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels, binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in a target of 310 millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030 ***and should take into account the principles of sustainable forest management as agreed by Forest Europe and FAO.*** The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity.

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

Or. en

Amendment 135
Silvia Modig

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to **contribute** to the **increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels**, binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the **land use, land use change and forestry** sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in **a** target of **310** millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or

Amendment

(5) In order to **ensure that the LULUCF sector makes a sustainable and predictable long-term contribution** to the **Union climate neutrality objective by 2050 at the latest and to the aim to achieving negative emissions thereafter**, binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the **LULUCF** sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²) **and beyond**, resulting in **an intermediary** target of **600** millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to

changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity.

improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity.

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

Or. en

Amendment 136 **Nicola Procaccini**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 5**

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to contribute to the **increased** ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels, **binding** annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in **a target of 310 millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net** removals for the **Union as a whole in 2030**. The methodology used to **establish** the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years **2016, 2017 and 2018**, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the

Amendment

(5) In order to contribute to the ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels, **indicative** annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council), resulting in **an aim of increasing greenhouse gas** removals for the years **2018, 2019 and 2020**. The methodology used to **specify** the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years **2018, 2019 and 2020**, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry

land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and **biodiversity**.

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate, **biodiversity** and **production**.

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

Or. it

Amendment 137

Delara Burkhardt, Günther Sidl

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to **contribute** to the **increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels**, binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the **land use, land use change and forestry** sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in **a** target of **310** millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average

Amendment

(5) In order to **ensure that the LULUCF sector makes a sustainable and predictable long-term contribution** to the **Union climate neutrality objective**, binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the **LULUCF** sector in **the period up to at least 2050, starting with** the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in **an intermediary** target of **at least 424** millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take

greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity.

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity.

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

Or. en

Amendment 138 **Manuel Bompard**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 5**

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to **contribute** to the **increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels**, binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the **land use, land use change and forestry** sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting

Amendment

(5) In order to **ensure that the land use, land use change and forestry sector (LULUCF) sustainably contributes** to the **objective of achieving climate neutrality at the latest by 2050**, binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the **LULUCF** sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in a target of

in a target of **310** millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity.

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

600 millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity.

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

Or. en

Amendment 139

Inese Vaidere

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels, **binding** annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period

Amendment

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels, **indicative** annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period

from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in a target of 310 millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity.

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in a target of 310 millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity.

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

Or. en

Justification

Setting binding annual targets and determine penalties on an annual basis and cumulate them is not suitable to a sector characterized by significant variability between years. It would give negative signal and incentivise to implement short term measures which will further have a negative impact on long-term goals – EU become climate neutral by 2050 and afterwards achieving negative emissions. Forestry should be considered as a long-term policy.

Amendment 140
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels, binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in a target of **310** millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity.

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

Amendment

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels, binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in a target of **600** millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity.

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

Or. en

Amendment 141
Ivan David

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels, binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in a target of **310** millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity.

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

Amendment

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels, binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in a target of **225** millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity.

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

Justification

The proposed level of an EU wide carbon removal target of 490 Mt of CO₂eq would mean leaving substantial part of the forests unmanaged and postponing necessary, well-planned forest management operations as well as reducing renewable materials needed to meet the challenge of decarbonising the European economy by substituting fossil-based materials. Already to keep the current level (-268Mt) of EU carbon removals by 2030, some Member States may have to decrease their harvesting levels which could have severe consequences on the economic viability of the entire sector, including on land tenure and local forest owners' and managers' engagement to manage their forests. Reducing harvests and increasing the area of unmanaged forests has a negative carbon effect in the long term. To acknowledge the fact that forests and forest-based industries help to adapt to and mitigate climate change, the EU wide carbon removal target should be set out in a more realistic way and thus recognise the true climate potential of forests also after 2030. The European Climate Law sets a sink target of 225 Mt CO₂ that can be counted towards the GHG target.

Amendment 142

Ondřej Knotek

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels, binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in a target of 310 millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years **2016, 2017 and 2018**, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the

Amendment

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels, binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in a target of 310 millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years **2018, 2019 and 2020**, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the

land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity.

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity.

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

Or. en

Amendment 143

Jessica Polfjärd, Petri Sarvamaa

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels, binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in a target of **310** millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average

Amendment

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels, binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be set out for each Member State in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in a target of **225** millions of tonnes CO₂ equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average

greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity.

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity.

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

Or. en

Amendment 144 **Edina Tóth**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 5**

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels, **binding** annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be **set out** for each Member State in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in **a** target of **310 millions of tonnes** CO₂

Amendment

(5) In order to contribute to the increased ambition to reduce greenhouse gas net emissions from at least 40 % to at least 55 % below 1990 levels, **indicative** annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be **outlined** for each Member State in the land use, land use change and forestry sector in the period from 2026 to 2030 (in analogy to the annual emission allocations set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³²), resulting in **an updated** target of **net** CO₂ equivalent

equivalent of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity.

of net removals for the Union as a whole in 2030. The methodology used to establish the national targets for 2030 should take into account the average greenhouse gas emissions and removals from the years 2016, 2017 and 2018, reported by each Member State, and reflect the current mitigation performance of the land use, land use change and forestry sector, and each Member State's share of the managed land area in the Union, taking into account the capacity of that Member State to improve its performance in the sector via land management practices or changes in land use that benefit the climate and biodiversity.

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

³² Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

Or. en

Justification

Taking into consideration the decreasing sectoral carbon sinks, and that the current sequestration of the sector is about 268 million tonnes, the 310 million target under LULUCF is a concern.

Amendment 145 **Christophe Hansen**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 5 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5a) Deforestation and forest degradation contribute to the global climate crisis as they increase greenhouse

gas emissions through associated forest fires, permanently removing carbon sink capacities, decreasing climate change resilience of the affected area and substantially reducing its biodiversity. Halting and reversing deforestation as reaffirmed at the COP26 in Glasgow by the EU leaders is therefore vital in fighting against climate change. The Commission proposal that bans import and export of commodities and products associated with deforestation and forest degradation (COM(2021)0366) will therefore be an important incentive to further strengthen European forest owners in sustainable forest management and the fight against deforestation.

Or. en

Amendment 146

Michal Wiezik, Róża Thun und Hohenstein, Nicolae Ștefănuță

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5a) Mapping and monitoring provisions, both in field and remote sensing monitoring, are introduced in order to require Member States to have geographically explicit information to identify priority areas to contribute to climate action and having potential to be restored. As part of a general improvement of monitoring, reporting and verification, the work will also focus on harmonising and refining databases of activity and emissions factors to improve greenhouse gas inventories.

Or. en

Amendment 147
Nicola Procaccini

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5a) Greenhouse gas reduction policies must be combined with agricultural and forestry development policies based on the principle that action to combat climate change cannot undermine production and food safety standards.

Or. it

Amendment 148
Norbert Lins, Christophe Hansen, Marlene Mortler, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Jens Gieseke, Christian Doleschal, Alexander Bernhuber, Herbert Dorfmann, Deirdre Clune, Sven Simon

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5a) The progress towards the 2030 target should be reviewed and, if necessary, adapted in 2025 and 2027.

Or. en

Amendment 149
Michal Wiezik, Róza Thun und Hohenstein, Nicolae Ștefănuță

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5b) Soil organic carbon and carbon pool of deadwood, much of which consequently feeds the soil carbon pool are of particularly high relevance, in a

number of reporting categories, for both climate action and biodiversity protection. Empirical evidence exists on deadwood in form of coarse woody debris acting as a carbon sink analogous to harvested wood products. It contributes further to creation of terrestrial carbon sink of forest soil preventing mineralisation into CO₂ and both of these mechanisms should be adequately factored in the reporting. Research further confirms the global patterns reported for forest soils' vertical soil organic carbon applicability for European forests, whereby approximately 55–65% is stored in the upper 30 cm of soil, and the rest 40% is stored at higher depth, measured up to 1 m, in particular for organic soils. The Regulation is amended in this respect.

Or. en

Amendment 150

Norbert Lins, Christophe Hansen, Marlene Mortler, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Jens Gieseke, Christian Doleschal, Alexander Bernhuber, Herbert Dorfmann, Deirdre Clune, Sven Simon

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5b) Regulation 2018/841 will remain an accounting tool setting the overall ambitions and accounting rules in line with the Union Climate Law and the IPCC principles. Any conditions or measures for achieving the targets in land use and forestry sectors are already set in existing regulations or will be discussed in upcoming proposals, always reflecting the subsidiarity principle.

Or. en

Amendment 151
Michał Wiezik, Róża Thun und Hohenstein

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) The binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be determined for each Member State by a linear trajectory. The trajectory should start in 2022, on the average of greenhouse gas emissions reported by that Member State during 2021, 2022 and 2023 and end in 2030 on the target set out for that Member State. ***For Member States that improve their methodology of calculating the emissions and removals, a concept of technical correction should be introduced.*** A technical correction should be added to the target of ***that Member State*** corresponding to the effect of the change in methodology on the targets ***and*** the efforts of the Member State to achieve ***them, in order to*** respect environmental integrity.

Amendment

(6) The binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be determined for each Member State by a linear trajectory. The trajectory should start in 2022, on the average of greenhouse gas emissions reported by that Member State during 2021, 2022 and 2023 and end in 2030 on the target set out for that Member State. A technical correction should be added to the target of Member ***States*** corresponding to the effect of the change in methodology on the targets. ***At the same time***, the efforts of the Member State to achieve ***the targets, including by increased restoration activity, and improved field monitoring and more precise accounting for certain carbon pools should be incentivized, with due respect paid to*** environmental integrity.

Or. en

Amendment 152
Linea Sogaard-Lidell, Asger Christensen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) The binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be determined for each Member State by a linear trajectory. The trajectory should start in 2022, on the average of greenhouse gas emissions reported by that Member State during 2021, 2022 and 2023 and end in 2030 on the target set out for that Member State. ***For*** Member States that improve

Amendment

(6) The binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be determined for each Member State by a linear trajectory. The trajectory should start in 2022, on the average of greenhouse gas emissions reported by that Member State during 2021, 2022 and 2023 and end in 2030 on the target set out for that Member State. ***To this end the Commission should***

their methodology of calculating the emissions and removals, a concept of technical correction should be introduced. A technical correction should be added to the target of that Member State corresponding to the effect of the change in methodology on the targets and the efforts of the Member State to achieve them, in order to respect environmental integrity.

assist Member States in improving their methodology of calculating emissions and removals through an Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) facility.
For those Member States that improve their methodology of calculating the emissions and removals, a concept of technical correction should be introduced. A technical correction should be added to the target of that Member State corresponding to the effect of the change in methodology on the targets and the efforts of the Member State to achieve them, in order to respect environmental integrity.

Or. en

Amendment 153

César Luena, Javi López, Nicolás González Casares, Estrella Durá Ferrandis, María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos, Marcos Ros Sempere

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) The binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be determined for each Member State by a linear trajectory. The trajectory should start in 2022, on the average of greenhouse gas emissions reported by that Member State during 2021, 2022 and 2023 and end in 2030 on the target set out for that Member State. For Member States that improve their methodology of calculating the emissions and removals, a concept of technical correction should be introduced. A technical correction should be added to the target of that Member State corresponding to the effect of the change in methodology on the targets and the efforts of the Member State to achieve them, in order to respect environmental integrity.

Amendment

(6) The binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be determined for each Member State by a linear trajectory ***complemented by a multi-year objective (2026–2030) in which variability characterizing LULUCF could be accommodated.*** The trajectory should start in 2022, on the average of greenhouse gas emissions reported by that Member State during 2021, 2022 and 2023 and end in 2030 on the target set out for that Member State. For Member States that improve their methodology of calculating the emissions and removals, a concept of technical correction should be introduced. A technical correction should be added to the target of that Member State corresponding to the effect of the change in methodology on the targets and the efforts of the Member State to achieve them, in

order to respect environmental integrity.

Or. en

Justification

Due to the high variability that characterizes the LULUCF sector, which depends on unpredictable natural circumstances, a 5-year period goal should be introduced allowing banking and borrowing within the period.

Amendment 154
Manuel Bompard

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) The binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be determined for each Member State by a linear trajectory. The trajectory should start in 2022, on the average of greenhouse gas emissions reported by that Member State during 2021, 2022 and 2023 and end in 2030 on the target set out for that Member State. For Member States that improve their methodology of calculating the emissions and removals, a concept of technical correction should be introduced. A technical correction should be added to the target of that Member State corresponding to the effect of the change in methodology on the targets and the efforts of the Member State to achieve them, in order to respect environmental integrity.

Amendment

(6) The binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be determined for each Member State by a linear trajectory. The trajectory should start in 2022, on the average of greenhouse gas emissions reported by that Member State during 2021, 2022 and 2023 and end in 2030 on the target set out for that Member State. For Member States that improve their methodology of calculating the emissions and removals, a concept of technical correction should be introduced, ***subject to independent scientific expertise, review and validation***. A technical correction should be added to the target of that Member State corresponding to the effect of the change in methodology on the targets and the efforts of the Member State to achieve them, in order to respect environmental integrity.

Or. en

Amendment 155
Delara Burkhardt, Günther Sidl, Rovana Plumb, Sara Cerdas, Demetris Papadakis

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) The binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be determined for each Member State by a linear trajectory. The trajectory should start in 2022, on the average of greenhouse gas emissions reported by that Member State during 2021, 2022 and 2023 and end in 2030 on the target set out for that Member State. For Member States that improve their methodology of calculating the emissions and removals, a concept of technical correction should be introduced. A technical correction should be added to the target of that Member State corresponding to the effect of the **change in** methodology on the targets and the efforts of the Member State to achieve them, in order to respect environmental integrity.

Amendment

(6) The binding annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be determined for each Member State by a linear trajectory. The trajectory should start in 2022, on the average of greenhouse gas emissions reported by that Member State during 2021, 2022 and 2023 and end in 2030 on the target set out for that Member State. For Member States that improve their methodology of calculating the emissions and removals, a concept of technical correction should be introduced, **subject to independent scientific review**. A technical correction should be added to the target of that Member State corresponding to the effect of the **improved accuracy in the** methodology **used** on the targets and the efforts of the Member State to achieve them, in order to respect environmental integrity.

Or. en

Amendment 156
Emma Wiesner, Jessica Polfjård

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) The **binding annual** targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be determined for each Member State by a linear trajectory. The trajectory should start in 2022, on the average of greenhouse gas emissions reported by that Member State during 2021, 2022 and 2023 and end in 2030 on the target set out for that Member State. For Member States that improve their methodology of calculating the emissions and removals, a concept of

Amendment

(6) The **indicative** targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be determined for each Member State by a linear trajectory. The trajectory should start in 2022, on the average of greenhouse gas emissions reported by that Member State during 2021, 2022 and 2023 and end in 2030 on the target set out for that Member State. For Member States that improve **or refine** their methodology of calculating the emissions and removals, a concept of

technical correction should be introduced. A technical correction should be added to the target of that Member State corresponding to the effect of the change in methodology on the targets and the efforts of the Member State to achieve them, in order to respect environmental integrity.

technical correction should be introduced. A technical correction should be added to the target of that Member State corresponding to the effect of the change in *the refined* methodology on the targets and the efforts of the Member State to achieve them, in order to respect environmental integrity.

Or. en

Justification

Not only changes in the methodology of calculation the emission and removals should form a ground for the technical correction. Also refined methodology, for example if a Member States updates previously report numbers due to a increased in the sample plots, should form the ground for the technical correction.

Amendment 157

Anna Zalewska, Alexandr Vondra, Roberts Zīle, Veronika Vrecionová, Sergio Berlato

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) The **binding** annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be determined for each Member State by a linear trajectory. The trajectory should start in **2022**, on the average of greenhouse gas emissions reported by that Member State during 2021, 2022 and 2023 and end in 2030 on the target set out for that Member State. For Member States that improve their methodology of calculating the emissions and removals, a concept of technical correction should be introduced. A technical correction should be added to the target of that Member State corresponding to the effect of the change in methodology on the targets and the efforts of the Member State to achieve them, in order to respect environmental integrity.

Amendment

(6) The **indicative** annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be determined for each Member State by a linear trajectory. The trajectory should start in **[2022]**, on the average of greenhouse gas emissions reported by that Member State during **[2021, 2022 and 2023]** and end in 2030 on the target set out for that Member State. For Member States that improve their methodology of calculating the emissions and removals, a concept of technical correction should be introduced. A technical correction should be added to the target of that Member State corresponding to the effect of the change in methodology on the targets and the efforts of the Member State to achieve them, in order to respect environmental integrity.

Or. en

Justification

Total of 3 years is insufficient to grasp a precise picture of the state of the LULUCF sector, and this should consider a wider time-frame.

Amendment 158

Alexander Bernhuber, Angelika Winzig, Marlene Mortler, Jessica Polfjård, Simone Schmiedtbauer

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) The ***binding*** annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be determined for each Member State by a linear trajectory. The trajectory should start in 2022, on the average of greenhouse gas emissions reported by that Member State during 2021, 2022 and 2023 and end in 2030 on the target set out for that Member State. For Member States that improve their methodology of calculating the emissions and removals, a concept of technical correction should be introduced. A technical correction should be added to the target of that Member State corresponding to the effect of the change in methodology on the targets and the efforts of the Member State to achieve them, in order to respect environmental integrity.

Amendment

(6) The ***indicative*** annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be determined for each Member State by a linear trajectory. The trajectory should start in 2022, on the average of greenhouse gas emissions reported by that Member State during 2021, 2022 and 2023 and end in 2030 on the target set out for that Member State. For Member States that improve their methodology of calculating the emissions and removals, a concept of technical correction should be introduced. A technical correction should be added to the target of that Member State corresponding to the effect of the change in methodology on the targets and the efforts of the Member State to achieve them, in order to respect environmental integrity.

Or. en

Amendment 159

Ondřej Knotek

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) The ***binding*** annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be

Amendment

(6) The ***indicative*** annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be

determined for each Member State by a linear trajectory. The trajectory should start in 2022, on the average of greenhouse gas emissions reported by that Member State during 2021, 2022 and 2023 and end in 2030 on the target set out for that Member State. For Member States that improve their methodology of calculating the emissions and removals, a concept of technical correction should be introduced. A technical correction should be added to the target of that Member State corresponding to the effect of the change in methodology on the targets and the efforts of the Member State to achieve them, in order to respect environmental integrity.

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Or. en

Amendment 160

Edina Tóth

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) The ***binding*** annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be determined for each Member State by a linear trajectory. The trajectory should start in 2022, on the average of greenhouse gas emissions reported by that Member State during 2021, 2022 and 2023 and end in 2030 on the target set out for that Member State. For Member States that improve their methodology of calculating the emissions and removals, a concept of technical correction should be introduced. A technical correction should be added to the target of that Member State corresponding to the effect of the change in methodology on the targets and the efforts of the Member State to achieve them, in order to respect environmental integrity.

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Amendment 161
Inese Vaidere

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) The ***binding*** annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be determined for each Member State by a linear trajectory. The trajectory should start in 2022, on the average of greenhouse gas emissions reported by that Member State during 2021, 2022 and 2023 and end in 2030 on the target set out for that Member State. For Member States that improve their methodology of calculating the emissions and removals, a concept of technical correction should be introduced. A technical correction should be added to the target of that Member State corresponding to the effect of the change in methodology on the targets and the efforts of the Member State to achieve them, in order to respect environmental integrity.

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Or. en

Justification

Setting binding annual targets and determine penalties on an annual basis and cumulate them is not suitable to a sector characterized by significant variability between years. It would give negative signal and incentivise to implement short term measures which will further have a negative impact on long-term goals – EU become climate neutral by 2050 and afterwards achieving negative emissions. Forestry should be considered as a long-term policy.

Amendment 162
Sergio Berlato

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) The **binding** annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be determined for each Member State by a linear trajectory. The trajectory should start in 2022, on the average of greenhouse gas emissions reported by that Member State during 2021, 2022 and 2023 and end in 2030 on the target set out for that Member State. For Member States that improve their methodology of calculating the emissions and removals, a concept of technical correction should be introduced. A technical correction should be added to the target of that Member State corresponding to the effect of the change in methodology on the targets and the efforts of the Member State to achieve them, in order to respect environmental integrity.

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(6) The **indicative** annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be determined for each Member State by a linear trajectory. The trajectory should start in 2022, on the average of greenhouse gas emissions reported by that Member State during 2021, 2022 and 2023 and end in 2030 on the target set out for that Member State. For Member States that improve their methodology of calculating the emissions and removals, a concept of technical correction should be introduced. A technical correction should be added to the target of that Member State corresponding to the effect of the change in methodology on the targets and the efforts of the Member State to achieve them, in order to respect environmental integrity.

Or. it

Amendment 163
Nicola Procaccini

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) The **binding** annual targets for net greenhouse gas removals should be determined for each Member State by a linear trajectory. The trajectory should start in 2022, on the average of greenhouse gas emissions reported by that Member State during 2021, 2022 and 2023 and end in 2030 on the target set out for that Member State. For Member States that improve their methodology of calculating the emissions and removals, a concept of technical correction should be introduced. A technical correction should be added to the target of that Member State corresponding to the effect of the change in

Amendment

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methodology on the targets and the efforts of the Member State to achieve them, in order to respect environmental integrity.

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Or. it

Amendment 164
Manuel Bompard

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6a) To achieve a negative balance of emissions in the LULUCF sector, emission sources must be simultaneously reduced, and carbon sinks maintained and significantly expanded. Maintaining and increasing natural carbon sinks requires a combination of several categories of measures to achieve the required sequestration potential in the different land categories covered by this Regulation. Such measures should focus on preserving, restoring and enhancing the ecosystem services specific to each land category in their diversity, enhancing biodiversity, and reducing vulnerability to natural disturbances and the effects of climate change.

Or. en

Amendment 165
Manuel Bompard

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6b) Restoring natural biologically diverse forests is the cheapest, most effective, and most readily available way

to ensure that the LULUCF sector sustainably contributes to the objective of achieving climate neutrality at the latest by 2050. Indeed, recent research has shown that natural regeneration can potentially absorb 40 times more carbon than plantations^{1a}, and provide a home for more species. It is also significantly cheaper than tree planting, with different studies in Brazil showing costs reduced by 38%^{1b}, or even up to 76%^{1c}. Moreover, recent studies show that the absorption capacity of old-growth forest and mature forest has been severely underestimated. Furthermore, there is currently no evidence that natural forests are more vulnerable to climate change than planted forests. Several studies have demonstrated the resilience of natural forests to climate change and the better resilience of mixed stands compared with single-species stand. In addition to better carbon storage and resilience, biodiversity, water (filtration, flood control, reduced pollution), air (filtration, reduced pollution), and livelihoods are significantly improved when forests are restored.

1a

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/gcb.15498#gcb15498-bib-0102>

1b

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/gcb.15498#gcb15498-bib-0117>

1c

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/gcb.15498#gcb15498-bib-0041>

Or. en

Amendment 166
Manuel Bompard

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6c) *Afforestation and reforestation can be an effective way to reinforce the contribution of the LULUCF sector to the objective of achieving climate neutrality at the latest by 2050. There are several co-benefits associated with afforestation and reforestation: water filtration, increased availability of water, drought mitigation, flood control, avoided sedimentation, habitat for wildlife, increase of soil fauna, enhanced soil fertility and air filtration. However, afforestation and reforestation may also show trade-offs for biodiversity, e.g. on biodiverse grasslands. Besides, afforestation and reforestation need additional land and therefore may compete with other land uses such as agriculture. Additionally, as a mitigation option, afforestation and reforestation are less effective in boreal areas like in Scandinavia due to the albedo effect and it is essential to consider the natural vegetation type, to choose the tree species that offer all the aforementioned co-benefits. Hence, there should be a strict hierarchy whereas restoration of forest ecosystems is prioritized over reforestation and reforestation over afforestation.*

Or. en

Amendment 167
Manuel Bompard

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6d) *Agroforestry integrates woody vegetation with crop and/or animal systems, creating carbon removals from*

the atmosphere and its sequestration into biomass and soil. In addition to carbon sequestration, agroforestry has important co-benefits for wildlife and biodiversity, improved soil health and protection from erosion, protection from nitrate leaching, and flooding. Silvo-pastoral systems can also improve animal welfare by providing shelter to livestock and reducing heat stress. It has positive adaptation benefits by improving the microclimate under rising temperatures, protection against erosion, and improved water balance. Moreover, with diversification of output, farms are less vulnerable to single crop failure.

Or. en

Amendment 168
Manuel Bompard

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6 e (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6e) Croplands and grasslands continue losing soil organic carbon. The choice of management practices that have the most significant potential for maintenance and sequestration of soil carbon varies according to climate and biophysical conditions as well as the production system involved. The largest potential is associated with: 1) cover cropping; 2) improved crop rotation; 3) agroforestry established on cropland or grassland; 4) preventing conversion of grassland to arable land and additional conversion from arable to grassland; 5) organic farming; 6) and management of grazing land and grassland to increase soil organic carbon levels. Maintaining and enhancing soil organic carbon stocks has important co-benefits by 1) improving the soil structure and soil fertility; 2)

increasing the water retention capacity of soils and increasing their resilience to climate change; 3) reducing soil erosion and 4) reducing the soil compaction risk.

Or. en

Amendment 169
Manuel Bompard

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6 f (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6f) Wetlands are among the most effective carbon storage in the world because they can accumulate carbon stocks over a very long time period. They store about half of Europe's total soil organic carbon. Therefore, reducing emissions from wetlands is one of the most effective measures to achieve climate neutrality. Beside their carbon storage potential, wetlands are of great importance for biodiversity conservation because they are essential habitats to many plants and animal species adapted to wet conditions.

Or. en

Amendment 170
Manuel Bompard

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6 g (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6g) Marine, coastal and freshwater ecosystems such as mangroves, salt marshes and seagrass meadows sequester carbon from the atmosphere and mainly in their sediments. Whilst there is only

little knowledge about the current carbon stocks and sequestration rate of seagrasses and saltmarshes in the Union, some estimates consider that average carbon stock is very high compared to terrestrial ecosystems. Considering that the restoration potential of salt marshes and seagrasses is currently unknown in the Union, these ecosystems cannot be immediately covered by this Regulation and should be integrated only from 2031 onwards.

Or. en

Amendment 171
Manuel Bompard

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7) The Communication of 17 September 2020 on Stepping up Europe's 2030 climate ambition³³ outlined an option to combine agriculture non-CO₂ greenhouse gas emissions with land use, land use change and forestry net removals, thus creating a newly regulated land sector. Such combination can promote synergies between land-based mitigation actions and enable more integrated policymaking and policy implementation at national and Union level. To this end, the obligation for Member States to submit integrated mitigation plans for the land sector should be reinforced.

deleted

³³ COM(2020) 562 final.

Or. en

Amendment 172
Silvia Modig

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) The Communication of 17 September 2020 on Stepping up Europe's 2030 climate ambition³³ outlined ***an option to combine agriculture non-CO₂ greenhouse gas emissions with land use, land use change and forestry net removals, thus creating a newly regulated land sector. Such combination can promote synergies between land-based mitigation actions and enable more integrated policymaking and policy implementation at national and Union level. To this end, the obligation for Member States to submit integrated mitigation plans for the land sector should be reinforced.***

³³ COM(2020) 562 final.

Amendment

(7) The Communication of 17 September 2020 on Stepping up Europe's 2030 climate ambition³³ outlined ***different pathways and policy options to reach the Union's increased 2030 climate target. It stressed that reaching climate neutrality will require Union action to be significantly stepped up in all sectors of the economy. Progress in one sector cannot compensate for the lack of progress in other sectors. Moreover, removals of greenhouse gases by natural carbon sinks are fragile and potentially reversible, which leads to increased uncertainty in measuring emissions and removals in the land sector compared to other sectors. The risk of reversal of removals by natural carbon sinks is further aggravated by climate change and other factors, such as environmental crime. Climate science also shows that the climate response to emissions and removals is asymmetrical, meaning that one tonne of greenhouse gases emitted to the atmosphere cannot be compared to one tonne of greenhouse gases removed^{33a}. Therefore, the objective of enhancing removals by natural carbon sinks should be pursued strictly separately from the objective of rapidly and drastically reducing greenhouse gas emissions from other sectors, including non-CO₂ agricultural emissions.***

³³ COM(2020) 562 final.

^{33a} Zickfeld K., Azevedo D., Mathesius S. et al. Asymmetry in the climate-carbon cycle response to positive and negative CO₂ emissions. *Nature Climate Change*

Amendment 173

Delara Burkhardt, Günther Sidl, Sara Cerdas, Demetris Papadakis

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) The Communication of 17 September 2020 on Stepping up Europe’s 2030 climate ambition³³ outlined *an option to combine agriculture non-CO₂ greenhouse gas emissions with land use, land use change and forestry net removals, thus creating a newly regulated land sector. Such combination can promote synergies between land-based mitigation actions and enable more integrated policymaking and policy implementation at national and Union level. To this end, the obligation for Member States to submit integrated mitigation plans for the land sector should be reinforced.*

Amendment

(7) The Communication of 17 September 2020 on Stepping up Europe’s 2030 climate ambition³³ outlined *different pathways and policy options to reach the Union’s increased 2030 climate target. It stressed that reaching climate neutrality will require Union action to be significantly stepped up in all sectors of the economy. Progress in one sector cannot compensate for the lack of progress in other sectors. Moreover, removals of greenhouse gases by natural carbon sinks are fragile and potentially reversible, which leads to increased uncertainty in measuring emissions and removals in the land sector compared to other sectors. The risk of reversal of removals by natural carbon sinks is further aggravated by climate change. Climate science also shows that the climate response to emissions and removals is asymmetrical, meaning that one tonne of greenhouse gases emitted to the atmosphere cannot be compared to one tonne of greenhouse gases removed^{33a}. Therefore, the objective of enhancing removals by natural carbon sinks should be pursued strictly separately from the objective of rapidly and drastically reducing greenhouse gas emissions from other sectors, including non-CO₂ agricultural emissions.*

Amendment 174

César Luena, Javi López, Nicolás González Casares, Estrella Durá Ferrandis, María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos, Marcos Ros Sempere

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) The Communication of 17 September 2020 on Stepping up Europe's 2030 climate ambition³³ outlined ***an option to combine agriculture non-CO₂ greenhouse gas emissions with land use, land use change and forestry net removals, thus creating a newly regulated land sector. Such combination can promote synergies between land-based mitigation actions and enable more integrated policymaking and policy implementation at national and Union level. To this end, the obligation for Member States to submit integrated mitigation plans for the land sector should be reinforced.***

³³ COM(2020) 562 final.

Amendment

(7) The Communication of 17 September 2020 on Stepping up Europe's 2030 climate ambition³³ outlined ***different pathways and policy options to reach the Union's increased 2030 climate target. It stressed that reaching climate neutrality will require Union action to be significantly stepped up in all sectors of the economy.***

³³ COM(2020) 562 final.

Justification

A land-based sector with objectives in the LULUCF regulation from 2031 and EU neutrality in 2035 poses doubts for formal reasons (exceeds the 2030 time frame of the package) and substantial reasons (sinks should offset all sectors residual emissions, not just the AGRI sector). Potential consequences depending on the size and behaviour of the AGRI and LULUCF sectors in the different territories could be divergent, creating unwanted effects as decreasing incentives in agriculture to reduce emissions. The reduction of LULUCF emissions should be faced before increasing removals.

Amendment 175
Linea Sogaard-Lidell, Asger Christensen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) The Communication of 17 September 2020 on Stepping up Europe’s 2030 climate ambition³³ outlined an option to combine agriculture non-CO₂ greenhouse gas emissions with land use, land use change and forestry net removals, thus creating a newly regulated land sector. Such combination can promote synergies between land-based mitigation actions and enable more integrated policymaking and policy implementation at national and Union level. To this end, the obligation for Member States to submit integrated mitigation plans for the land sector should be reinforced.

³³ COM(2020) 562 final.

Amendment

(7) The Communication of 17 September 2020 on Stepping up Europe’s 2030 climate ambition³³ outlined an option to combine agriculture non-CO₂ greenhouse gas emissions with land use, land use change and forestry net removals, thus creating a newly regulated land sector. Such combination can promote synergies between land-based mitigation actions and enable more integrated policymaking and policy implementation at national and Union level. To this end, the obligation for Member States to submit integrated mitigation plans for the land sector should be reinforced. ***The Commission should start preparing for this land sector approach with supporting legislative proposals as soon as possible.***

³³ COM(2020) 562 final.

Or. en

Amendment 176
Alexander Bernhuber, Marlene Mortler, Simone Schmiedtbauer, Herbert Dorfmann

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7a) In view of the continuing deterioration of the climate and the unabated release of fossil CO₂ through the exploitation of underground coal, oil and natural gas deposits, it is imperative that the focus of the agriculture and forestry sector be urgently redirected

towards the preservation of our livelihoods in the region and securing food supply within the Union. All efforts should be directed towards stopping the annual release of 3,000 million tonnes of fossil CO₂ from the burning of coal, petroleum products and natural gas within the shortest possible time.

Or. en

Amendment 177

Norbert Lins, Christophe Hansen, Marlene Mortler, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Jens Gieseke, Christian Doleschal, Alexander Bernhuber, Herbert Dorfmann, Deirdre Clune, Sven Simon

**Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7a) The Commission should review the current system of reporting CO₂ and non-CO₂ greenhouse gas emissions within one reporting scheme before any new legislative proposal in that area is submitted. That review should reflect the difference between short lifecycle gases, such as methane, and long life cycle gases, such as carbon dioxide that remain in the atmosphere for more than 1000 years. The cyclical nature of biogenic methane emissions also needs to be considered within the reporting framework and how biogenic methane emissions differ from mined fossil methane.

Or. en

Justification

Methane is a short-lived gas that differs from CO₂ in its impact on global warming. There are furthermore ongoing scientific discussions about the impact of biogenic methane on global temperature. The new scope therefore requires an analysis by the Commission on the difference between biogenic and fossil methane emissions and its actual impact on global warming.

Amendment 178

Benoît Lutgen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Cláudia Monteiro de Aguiar, Henna Virkkunen

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7a) The Commission should review the current system of reporting CO₂ and non-CO₂ greenhouse gas emissions within one reporting scheme before any new legislative proposal in that area is submitted. That review should reflect the difference between short life cycle gases, such as methane, and long life cycle gases, such as carbon dioxide. The review should as well take into account the potential of capturing biogenic methane as an energy source for transport.

Or. en

Amendment 179

Alexander Bernhuber, Marlene Mortler, Simone Schmiedtbauer

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 7 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7b) The Commission should review the current system of reporting CO₂ and non-CO₂ greenhouse gas emissions within one reporting scheme before any new legislative proposal in that regard is submitted. That review should reflect the difference between short lifecycle gases, such as methane and long lifecycle gases, such as CO₂, that remain in the atmosphere for more than 1 000 years. The cyclical nature of biogenic methane emissions also needs to be considered within the reporting framework, as well as

how biogenic methane emissions differ from mined fossil methane.

Or. en

Amendment 180

Anna Zalewska, Alexandr Vondra, Roberts Zīle, Veronika Vrecionová

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8) The land sector has the potential to become rapidly climate-neutral by 2035 in a cost-effective manner, and subsequently generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. A collective commitment aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the land sector in 2035 at EU level can provide the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the collective target of climate neutrality in the land sector at EU level in 2035. On the basis of these plans, the Commission should propose national targets, ensuring that the Union-wide greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the

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emissions from the agriculture non-CO2 sectors are at least balanced by 2035. Contrary to the EU level target of climate neutrality for the land sector by 2035, such national targets will be binding and enforceable on each Member State.

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).

Or. en

Justification

It is premature and irrational to join the agricultural sector into this regulation with a climate neutrality target at this tempo and in this way.

Amendment 181

María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos, Susana Solís Pérez

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8) The land sector has the potential to become rapidly climate-neutral by 2035 in a cost-effective manner, and subsequently generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. A collective commitment aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the land sector in 2035 at EU

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level can provide the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the collective target of climate neutrality in the land sector at EU level in 2035. On the basis of these plans, the Commission should propose national targets, ensuring that the Union-wide greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the emissions from the agriculture non-CO₂ sectors are at least balanced by 2035. Contrary to the EU level target of climate neutrality for the land sector by 2035, such national targets will be binding and enforceable on each Member State.

³⁴ *Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament*

and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).

Or. en

Amendment 182

Inese Vaidere

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8) The land sector has the potential to become rapidly climate-neutral by 2035 in a cost-effective manner, and subsequently generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. A collective commitment aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the land sector in 2035 at EU level can provide the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the collective target of climate neutrality in the land sector at EU level in 2035. On the basis of these plans, the Commission should propose national targets, ensuring that the Union-wide greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the

deleted

emissions from the agriculture non-CO2 sectors are at least balanced by 2035. Contrary to the EU level target of climate neutrality for the land sector by 2035, such national targets will be binding and enforceable on each Member State.

³⁴ *Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).*

Or. en

Justification

It is premature to set up a framework for combined land sector (including non-CO2 emissions from livestock and fertiliser application) for the period from 2030 and to foresee to set annual targets. Before setting a legal proposal for the period from 2030, there is a need to prepare a comprehensive impact assessment for the Member States and necessary improvements in the monitoring, reporting and verification system. The Regulation should enter in force in 2030.

Amendment 183
Ondřej Knotek

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8) *The land sector has the potential to become rapidly climate-neutral by 2035 in a cost-effective manner, and subsequently generate more greenhouse*

deleted

gas removals than emissions. A collective commitment aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the land sector in 2035 at EU level can provide the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the collective target of climate neutrality in the land sector at EU level in 2035. On the basis of these plans, the Commission should propose national targets, ensuring that the Union-wide greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the emissions from the agriculture non-CO₂ sectors are at least balanced by 2035. Contrary to the EU level target of climate neutrality for the land sector by 2035, such national targets will be binding and enforceable on each Member State.

³⁴ *Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council*

Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).

Or. en

Amendment 184
Manuel Bompard

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8) *The land sector has the potential to become rapidly climate-neutral by 2035 in a cost-effective manner, and subsequently generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. A collective commitment aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the land sector in 2035 at EU level can provide the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the collective target of climate neutrality in the land sector at EU level in 2035. On the basis of these plans, the Commission should propose national targets, ensuring that*

deleted

the Union-wide greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the emissions from the agriculture non-CO2 sectors are at least balanced by 2035. Contrary to the EU level target of climate neutrality for the land sector by 2035, such national targets will be binding and enforceable on each Member State.

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).

Or. en

Amendment 185

César Luena, Javi López, Nicolás González Casares, Estrella Durá Ferrandis, Marcos Ros Sempere

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8) The land sector has the potential to become rapidly climate-neutral by 2035 in a cost-effective manner, and subsequently generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. A collective commitment aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the land sector in 2035 at EU level can provide the needed planning

deleted

certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the collective target of climate neutrality in the land sector at EU level in 2035. On the basis of these plans, the Commission should propose national targets, ensuring that the Union-wide greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the emissions from the agriculture non-CO₂ sectors are at least balanced by 2035. Contrary to the EU level target of climate neutrality for the land sector by 2035, such national targets will be binding and enforceable on each Member State.

³⁴ *Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018,*

Justification

A land-based sector with objectives in the LULUCF regulation from 2031 and subsequent EU neutrality in 2035 poses some doubts for formal reasons (exceeds the 2030 time-frame of the full package) and substantial reasons (sinks should offset all sectors residual emissions, not just from the AGRI sector). Further analysis is needed, as potential consequences depending on the size and behaviour of the agri and LULUCF sectors in the different territories could be divergent, creating some unwanted effects as decreasing incentives in agriculture to reduce emissions.

Amendment 186
Nicola Procaccini

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The land sector has the potential to become rapidly climate-neutral by 2035 in a cost-effective manner, and subsequently generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. A collective commitment aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the land sector in 2035 at EU level can provide the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴. The plans should include

Amendment

(8) Only an impact assessment that takes into account the need to safeguard the EU farming sector's ability to provide food security could justify action designed to achieve neutrality in the land sector by 2035. Each Member State should contribute as much as possible to the objective of developing the environmental sustainability potential of the land sector. On the basis of that assumption, the Commission should propose indicative national targets, ensuring that the Union-wide greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the emissions from the agriculture non-CO₂ sectors are as balanced as possible.

relevant measures by which each Member State ***best contributes*** to the ***collective target of climate neutrality in*** the land sector ***at EU level in 2035***. On the basis of ***these plans***, the Commission should propose national targets, ensuring that the Union-wide greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the emissions from the agriculture non-CO₂ sectors are ***at least*** balanced ***by 2035***. ***Contrary to the EU level target of climate neutrality for the land sector by 2035, such national targets will be binding and enforceable on each Member State.***

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).

Or. it

Amendment 187

Edina Tóth

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The land sector has the potential to become ***rapidly*** climate-neutral ***by 2035*** in a cost-effective manner, and subsequently generate more greenhouse gas removals

Amendment

(8) The land sector has the potential to become climate-neutral in a cost-effective manner, and subsequently generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. A

than emissions. A collective commitment aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the land sector *in 2035* at EU level can provide the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the collective target of climate neutrality in the land sector at EU level *in 2035*. On the basis of these plans, the Commission should propose national targets, ensuring that the Union-wide greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the emissions from the agriculture non-CO2 sectors are at least balanced by 2035. ***Contrary to the EU level target of climate neutrality for the land sector by 2035, such national targets will be binding and enforceable on each Member State.***

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and

collective commitment aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the land sector at EU level can provide the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the collective target of climate neutrality in the land sector at EU level. On the basis of these plans, the Commission should propose national targets, ensuring that the Union-wide greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the emissions from the agriculture non-CO2 sectors are at least balanced by 2035.

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and

repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).

repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).

Or. en

Amendment 188

Emma Wiesner, Jessica Polfjärd

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The land sector has the potential to become **rapidly** climate-neutral by 2035 in a cost-effective manner, and subsequently generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. **A collective** commitment aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the land sector in 2035 **at EU level** can provide the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the **collective** target of climate neutrality in the land sector **at EU level** in 2035. On the basis of these plans, the Commission should propose national targets, ensuring that **the Union-wide** greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the emissions from

Amendment

(8) The land sector has the potential to become climate-neutral by 2035 in a cost-effective manner, and subsequently generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. Commitment **at Member States level** aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the land sector in 2035 can provide the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the target of climate neutrality in the land sector in 2035. On the basis of these plans, the Commission should propose national **indicative** targets, ensuring that **each Member State's** greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the

the agriculture non-CO2 sectors are at least balanced by 2035. ***Contrary to the EU level target of climate neutrality for the land sector by 2035, such national targets will be binding and enforceable on each Member State.***

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).

emissions from the agriculture non-CO2 sectors are at least balanced by 2035.

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).

Or. en

Justification

It is essential for the achievement of climate goals that each Member State commits to reducing emissions and increasing sinks. If emissions from one sector in one Member State are allowed to hide behind sinks in other sector and Member State, there will be large free rider problem.

Amendment 189 **Dolors Montserrat**

Proposal for a regulation **Recital 8**

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The land sector has the potential to become rapidly climate-neutral by 2035 in a cost-effective manner, and subsequently generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. A collective commitment aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the

Amendment

(8) The land sector has the potential to become rapidly climate-neutral by 2035 in a cost-effective manner, and subsequently generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. A collective commitment aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the

land sector in 2035 at EU level can provide the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the collective target of climate neutrality in the land sector at EU level in 2035. On the basis of these plans, the Commission should propose national targets, ensuring that the Union-wide greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the emissions from the agriculture non-CO₂ sectors are at least balanced by 2035. ***Contrary to the EU level target of climate neutrality for the land sector by 2035, such national targets will be binding and enforceable on each Member State.***

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the

land sector in 2035 at EU level can provide the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the collective target of climate neutrality in the land sector at EU level in 2035. On the basis of these plans, the Commission should propose national targets, ensuring that the Union-wide greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the emissions from the agriculture non-CO₂ sectors are at least balanced by 2035.

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the

Amendment 190

Linea Søgaard-Lidell, Asger Christensen

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The land sector has the potential to become rapidly climate-neutral by 2035 in a cost-effective manner, and subsequently generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. A collective commitment aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the land sector in 2035 at EU level can provide the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the collective target of climate neutrality in the land sector at EU level in 2035. On the basis of these plans, the Commission should propose national targets, ensuring that the Union-wide greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the emissions from the agriculture non-CO₂ sectors are at least balanced by 2035. Contrary to the EU level

Amendment

(8) The land sector has the potential to become rapidly climate-neutral by 2035 in a cost-effective manner, and subsequently generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. A collective commitment aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the land sector in 2035 at EU level can provide the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the collective target of climate neutrality in the land sector at EU level in 2035. On the basis of these plans, the Commission should propose national targets, ensuring that the Union-wide greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the emissions from the agriculture non-CO₂ sectors are at least balanced by 2035. ***The sectors within the***

target of climate neutrality for the land sector by 2035, such national targets will be binding and enforceable on each Member State.

land pillar are expected to contribute differently to the climate neutrality goal. This should be in accordance with the impact assessment and with consideration of first-movers. Contrary to the EU level target of climate neutrality for the land sector by 2035, such national targets will be binding and enforceable on each Member State. ***Before the proposal of national targets, the Commission should present rules and principles for inter- and intra-Member State flexibility rules applicable to the land sector, in order to promote cost efficient attainment of targets, and ensure mobilisation of unevenly distributed removal potential across the Union.***

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).

Or. en

Amendment 191

Dan-Ştefan Motreanu, Henna Virkkunen, Pernille Weiss, Christophe Hansen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Alexander Bernhuber, Liudas Mažylis, Christian Doleschal

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8) The land sector has the potential to

(8) The land sector has the potential to

become rapidly climate-neutral by 2035 in a cost-effective manner, and subsequently generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. A collective commitment aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the land sector in 2035 at EU level can provide the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the collective target of climate neutrality in the land sector at EU level in 2035. On the basis of these plans, the Commission should ***propose*** national targets, ***ensuring*** that the Union-wide greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the emissions from the agriculture non-CO₂ sectors ***are*** at least balanced by ***2035***. Contrary to the EU level target of climate neutrality for the land sector by 2035, such national targets will be binding and enforceable on each Member State.

transition towards climate neutrality by 2035 in a cost-effective manner, and subsequently generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. A collective commitment aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the land sector in 2035 at EU level can provide the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the collective target of climate neutrality in the land sector at EU level in 2035. On the basis of these plans, the Commission should ***assess the aim of climate neutrality in the land sector in 2035 in light of the Union bioeconomy, substitution of fossil fuels, social aspects and the objectives laid down in Article 194 and Article 39 TFEU. If deemed feasible, the Commission should, by the end of 2025, submit a new legislative proposal with national targets aiming towards net zero greenhouse gas emissions in 2035, meaning that the Union-wide greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the emissions from the agriculture non-CO₂ sectors should be at least balanced by. Contributions to achieve that aim should be fairly distributed among sectors and Member States.*** Contrary to the EU level target of climate neutrality for the land sector by 2035, such national targets will be binding and enforceable on each

Member State.

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).

Or. en

Justification

Regrettably, the impact assessment for the current proposal does not analyse the impact of climate neutrality in the land sector in light of EU bioeconomy, the substitution of fossil fuels, social aspects, availability of biomass for energy and security of food production. Such an assessment is essential for proper scrutiny of concrete legislative proposals on the collective transition towards climate neutrality by 2035. On this basis, the Commission should then present proposals with a fair contribution of all sectors and Member States.

Amendment 192

Norbert Lins, Christophe Hansen, Marlene Mortler, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Jens Gieseke, Christian Doleschal, Alexander Bernhuber, Herbert Dorfmann, Deirdre Clune, Sven Simon

Proposal for a regulation Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The land sector has the potential to ***become rapidly climate-neutral*** by 2035 ***in a cost-effective manner***, and subsequently generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. A collective commitment aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the land sector in 2035 at EU level can provide

Amendment

(8) The land sector has the potential to ***move towards carbon neutrality*** by 2035 ***through carbon removals*** and subsequently generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. A collective commitment aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the land sector in 2035 at EU

the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the collective target of climate neutrality in the land sector at EU level in 2035. On the basis of these plans, the Commission should **propose national targets, ensuring** that the Union-wide greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the emissions from the agriculture non-CO2 sectors are at least balanced by **2035. Contrary to the EU level target of climate neutrality for the land sector by 2035, such national targets will be binding and enforceable on each Member State.**

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action,

level can provide the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the collective target of climate neutrality in the land sector at EU level in 2035. On the basis of these plans, the Commission should **assess the aim of climate neutrality in the land sector in 2035 in light of the objectives laid down in Article 39 TFEU, the Union bioeconomy and the substitution of fossil fuels. Nevertheless, the first objective of Union agriculture should remain the production of high-quality and sustainable products. If deemed feasible, the Commission should then make recommendations for national and Union measures aiming towards net zero greenhouse gas emissions in 2035, meaning** that the Union-wide greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the emissions from the agriculture non-CO2 sectors are at least balanced by **that year. Contributions to achieve that aim should be fairly distributed among sectors and Member States.**

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action,

amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).

amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).

Or. en

Justification

Regrettably, the impact assessment for the current proposal does not analyse the impact of climate neutrality in the land sector in light of the objectives laid down in Art 39 TFEU, the EU bioeconomy and the substitution of fossil fuels. Such an assessment is essential for the proper scrutiny of concrete legislative proposals on the collective aim of achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2035. On this basis, the Commission should then present plans towards climate neutrality with a fair contribution of all sectors and Member States.

Amendment 193

Alexander Bernhuber, Marlene Mortler, Simone Schmiedtbauer, Herbert Dorfmann

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The land sector has the potential to become **rapidly** climate-neutral **by 2035** in a cost-effective manner, and subsequently generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. A collective commitment aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the land sector in 2035 at EU level can provide the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a

Amendment

(8) The land sector has the potential to become climate-neutral in a cost-effective manner, and subsequently generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. A collective commitment aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the land sector in 2035 at EU level can provide the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a

trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the collective target of climate neutrality in the land sector at EU level in 2035. On the basis of these plans, the Commission should **propose national targets, ensuring** that the Union-wide greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the emissions from the agriculture **non-CO₂** sectors are at least balanced by **2035. Contrary to the EU level target of climate neutrality for the land sector by 2035, such national targets will be binding and enforceable on each Member State.**

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).

trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the collective target of climate neutrality in the land sector at EU level in 2035. On the basis of these plans, the Commission should **assess the aim of climate neutrality in the land sector in 2035 in light of the objectives laid down in Article 39 TFEU, the Union bioeconomy and the substitution of fossil fuels. Nevertheless, the first objective of the Union agricultural sector should remain the production of high-quality and sustainable products. If deemed feasible, the Commission should then make recommendations for national and Union measures that are aimed at reaching net zero greenhouse gas emissions in 2035, meaning** that the Union-wide greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the emissions from the agriculture **non-CO₂** sectors are at least balanced by **that year.**

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).

Or. en

Amendment 194

Jan Huitema, Ulrike Müller

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The land sector has the potential to become rapidly climate-neutral by 2035 in a cost-effective manner, and subsequently generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. A collective commitment aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the land sector in 2035 at EU level can provide the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the collective target of climate neutrality in the land sector at EU level in 2035. On the basis of these plans, the Commission should propose national targets, ensuring that the Union-wide greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the emissions from the agriculture non-CO₂ sectors are at least balanced by 2035. Contrary to the EU level target of climate neutrality for the land sector by 2035, such national targets will be binding and enforceable on each Member State.

Amendment

(8) The land sector has the potential to become rapidly climate-neutral by 2035 in a cost-effective manner, and subsequently generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. A collective commitment aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the land sector in 2035 at EU level, ***taking into account the local circumstances and starting points from different Member States***, can provide the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the collective target of climate neutrality in the land sector at EU level in 2035. On the basis of these plans, the Commission should propose national targets, ensuring that the Union-wide greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the emissions from the agriculture non-CO₂ sectors are at least balanced by 2035. Contrary to the EU level target of climate neutrality for the land

sector by 2035, such national targets will be binding and enforceable on each Member State, ***taking into account the different starting positions and local circumstances of different Member States.***

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).

Or. en

Amendment 195

Delara Burkhardt, Günther Sidl, Demetris Papadakis

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The ***land*** sector has the potential to ***become rapidly climate-neutral by 2035*** in a cost-effective manner, ***and subsequently generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. A collective commitment aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the land sector in 2035 at EU level can provide the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action*** in the short term, ***considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas***

Amendment

(8) The ***LULUCF*** sector has the potential to ***substantially increase the amount of net-removals*** in a cost-effective manner ***both*** in the short ***and longer*** term ***while taking into account the specificities, opportunities and challenges of the land use, land use change and forestry sector in each Member State. However, realising such potential requires a clear vision to be set out and concrete action to be stepped up already over the coming decade, otherwise the changes required after 2030 would have to happen unrealistically fast.*** By mid-2024, the Member States should

flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the ***collective target of climate neutrality in the land sector at EU level in 2035.*** On the basis of these plans, the Commission should propose ***national targets, ensuring that the Union-wide greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the emissions from the agriculture non-CO2 sectors are at least balanced by 2035. Contrary to the EU level target of climate neutrality for the land sector by 2035,*** such national targets will be binding and enforceable on each Member State.

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).

submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the ***objective of ensuring a sustainable and predictable long-term contribution of natural carbon sinks to the Union's climate neutrality objective by 2050 at the latest.*** On the basis of these plans, ***and after taking into account the advice of the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change and the Union greenhouse gas budget set out in Regulation (EU) 2021/1119,*** the Commission should propose ***Union and Member States targets for net greenhouse gas removals from the LULUCF sector for 2035, 2040, 2045 and 2050.*** Such national targets will be binding and enforceable on each Member State.

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).

Or. en

Amendment 196
Nils Torvalds, Emma Wiesner

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The land sector has the potential to ***become rapidly climate-neutral*** by 2035 in a cost-effective manner, and subsequently generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. ***A collective*** commitment aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the land sector in 2035 at EU level can provide the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the ***collective*** target of climate neutrality in the land sector ***at EU level*** in 2035. On the basis of these plans, the Commission should propose national targets, ensuring that ***the Union-wide*** greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the emissions from the agriculture non-CO2 sectors ***are at least balanced by 2035. Contrary to the EU level target of climate neutrality for the land sector by 2035, such national targets will be binding and enforceable on each Member State.***

Amendment

(8) The land sector has the potential to ***move towards climate-neutrality*** by 2035 in a cost-effective manner, and subsequently generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. ***To combine greenhouse gas removals and emission from LULUCF and agricultural emissions under ESR to one accounting system correspondingly to the IPCC reporting guidelines simplifies the climate accounting and makes it more efficient.*** Commitment ***at Member State level*** aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the land sector in 2035 at EU level can provide the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the target of climate neutrality in the land sector in 2035. On the basis of these plans, the Commission should propose national targets, ensuring that ***each Member State's*** greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the emissions from the agriculture non-CO2 sectors ***aim towards carbon*** neutrality by 2035.

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).

Or. en

Amendment 197

Martin Hojsik

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The land sector has the potential to become rapidly climate-neutral by 2035 in a cost-effective manner, and subsequently generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. A **collective** commitment aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the land sector in 2035 **at EU level** can provide the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should

Amendment

(8) The land sector has the potential to become rapidly climate-neutral by 2035 in a cost-effective manner, and subsequently generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. A commitment **at Member State level** aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the land sector in 2035 can provide the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States

submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the *collective* target of climate neutrality in the land sector *at EU level* in 2035. On the basis of these plans, the Commission should propose national targets, ensuring that *the Union-wide* greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the emissions from the agriculture non-CO2 sectors are at least balanced by 2035. *Contrary to the EU level target of climate neutrality for the land sector by 2035*, such national targets will be binding and enforceable on each Member State.

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).

should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the target of climate neutrality in the land sector in 2035. On the basis of these plans, the Commission should propose national targets *and sub-targets for all relevant sectors*, ensuring that *each Member State's* greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the emissions from the agriculture non-CO2 sectors are at least balanced by 2035. *In order to ensure fair burden-sharing of all individual land sectors and to provide minimum level playing field*, such national targets *and sub-targets* will be binding and enforceable on each Member State.

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).

Or. en

Amendment 198
Stanislav Polčák

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8

(8) **The** land sector has the potential to become **rapidly** climate-neutral by 2035 in a cost-effective manner, and subsequently generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. **and subsequently** generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. A collective commitment aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the land sector in 2035 at EU level can provide the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999³⁴ of the European Parliament and of the Council. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the collective target of climate neutrality in the land sector at EU level in 2035. On the basis of these plans, the Commission should propose national targets, ensuring that the Union-wide greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the emissions from the agriculture non-CO2 sectors are at least balanced by 2035. Contrary to the EU level target of climate neutrality for the land sector by 2035, such national targets will be binding and enforceable on each Member State.

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of

(8) **Under the afore-mentioned assumption of integrated regulation, the** land sector has the potential to become climate-neutral by 2035 in a cost-effective manner. **In the subsequent period, it could help to** generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. A collective commitment aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the land sector in 2035 at EU level can provide the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999³⁴ of the European Parliament and of the Council. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the collective target of climate neutrality in the land sector at EU level in 2035. On the basis of these plans, the Commission should propose national targets, ensuring that the Union-wide greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the emissions from the agriculture non-CO2 sectors are at least balanced by 2035. Contrary to the EU level target of climate neutrality for the land sector by 2035, such national targets will be binding and enforceable on each Member State.

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of

11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).

11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).

Or. cs

Amendment 199

Laura Huhtasaari, Teuvo Hakkarainen

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The land sector has the potential to **become rapidly climate-neutral** by 2035 in a cost-effective manner, and subsequently generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. A **collective** commitment aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the land sector in 2035 at EU level can provide the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and

Amendment

(8) The land sector has the potential to **transition towards climate neutrality** by 2035 in a cost-effective manner, and subsequently generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. A commitment **at Member State level** aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the land sector in 2035 at EU level can provide the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU)

of the Council³⁴. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the collective target of climate neutrality in the land sector at EU level in 2035. On the basis of these plans, the Commission should propose national targets, ensuring that the Union-wide greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the emissions from the agriculture non-CO2 sectors are at least balanced by 2035. Contrary to the EU level target of climate neutrality for the land sector by 2035, such national targets will be binding and enforceable on each Member State.

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).

2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the collective target of climate neutrality in the land sector at EU level in 2035. On the basis of these plans, the Commission should propose national targets, ensuring that the Union-wide greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the emissions from the agriculture non-CO2 sectors are at least balanced by 2035. Contrary to the EU level target of climate neutrality for the land sector by 2035, such national targets will be binding and enforceable on each Member State.

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).

Or. en

Amendment 200

Sergio Berlato

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The land sector has the potential to ***become rapidly climate-neutral*** by 2035 in

Amendment

(8) The land sector has the potential to ***gradually achieve climate-neutrality*** by

a cost-effective manner, and subsequently generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. A collective commitment aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the land sector in 2035 at EU level can provide the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the collective target of climate neutrality in the land sector at EU level in 2035. On the basis of these plans, the Commission should propose national targets, ensuring that the Union-wide greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the emissions from the agriculture non-CO₂ sectors are at least balanced by 2035. Contrary to the EU level target of climate neutrality for the land sector by 2035, such national targets will be binding and enforceable on each Member State.

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European

2035 *by means of carbon removals*, and subsequently generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. A collective commitment aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the land sector in 2035 at EU level can provide the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the collective target of climate neutrality in the land sector at EU level in 2035. On the basis of these plans, the Commission should propose national targets, ensuring that the Union-wide greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the emissions from the agriculture non-CO₂ sectors are at least balanced by 2035. Contrary to the EU level target of climate neutrality for the land sector by 2035, such national targets will be binding and enforceable on each Member State. ***If they are to be achieved, those targets need to be redistributed in an optimum manner among sectors and the Member States.***

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European

Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).

Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).

Or. it

Amendment 201
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The land sector has the potential to become rapidly climate-neutral by 2035 in a cost-effective manner, and subsequently generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. A collective commitment aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the land sector in 2035 at EU level can provide the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the collective target of climate neutrality in the land

Amendment

(8) The land sector has the potential to become rapidly climate-neutral by 2035 in a cost-effective manner, and subsequently generate more greenhouse gas removals than emissions. A collective commitment aiming to achieve climate-neutrality in the land sector in 2035 at EU level can provide the needed planning certainty to drive land-based mitigation action in the short term, considering that it can take many years for such action to deliver the desired mitigation outcomes. Moreover, the land sector is projected to become the largest sector in the EU greenhouse gas flux profile in 2050. It is therefore particularly important to anchor that sector to a trajectory that can effectively deliver net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. By mid-2024, the Member States should submit their updated integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴. The plans should include relevant measures by which each Member State best contributes to the collective target of climate neutrality in the land

sector at EU level in 2035. On the basis of these plans, the Commission should propose national targets, ensuring that the Union-wide greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the emissions from the agriculture non-CO2 sectors are at least balanced by 2035. Contrary to the EU level target of climate neutrality for the land sector by 2035, such national targets will be binding and enforceable on each Member State.

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).

sector at EU level in 2035. On the basis of these plans, the Commission should propose **binding** national targets, ensuring that the Union-wide greenhouse gas emissions and removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector and the emissions from the agriculture non-CO2 sectors are at least balanced by 2035. Contrary to the EU level target of climate neutrality for the land sector by 2035, such national targets will be binding and enforceable on each Member State.

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1).

Or. en

Amendment 202

Delara Burkhardt, Günther Sidl, Rovana Plumb, Sara Cerdas, Demetris Papadakis

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8a) Forests in particular are hugely important for biodiversity, soil stabilisation, the purification of air and water, carbon sequestration and storage, and the provision of sustainably sourced long-lived wood products. The forests in the Union are home to around 80% of

Union terrestrial biodiversity, but intensive forestry activities are the second largest reported pressure category for species. National reporting under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive also shows that forestry activities have sometimes been at the expense of habitat types of other natural ecosystems that are important for both climate mitigation and biodiversity, notably peatlands. Many forest-dependent species are negatively affected by the removal of dead, dying and old trees^{1a}, the reduction of old-growth forests and certain forest management methods such as clear-cutting. The Communication of the Commission of 16 July 2021 on the New EU Forest Strategy for 2030 set out a vision and specific actions to improve the quantity and quality of forests in the Union and strengthen their protection, restoration and resilience. It highlighted the urgent need for adaptive forest restoration and ecosystem-based management approaches that strengthen the resilience of forests in the Union in light of the climate and biodiversity crises. As such, the Strategy contributes both to the Union's biodiversity and climate objectives.

^{1a} Report from the Commission of 15 October 2020 entitled 'The state of nature in the European Union – Report on the status and trends in 2013–2018 of species and habitat types protected by the Birds and Habitats Directives' (COM(2020)0635).

Or. en

Amendment 203
Lídia Pereira

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8a) In implementing this regulation, account should be taken of Article 349 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), which acknowledges the particular vulnerability of the outermost regions owing to their small size, insularity, remoteness from mainland regions, difficult topography and climate and economic dependence on a few products, a combination that severely hampers their development and generates substantial extra costs in many areas, particularly for transport. Efforts being made and targets for greenhouse gas reduction, set for Member States with outermost regions – Portugal, Spain and France – must be adapted to those regions’ difficult situation, balancing environmental objectives against the high social costs for these regions, and taking into account that some 80% of the EU’s biodiversity is found there. These Member States must, therefore, involve the authorities of the outermost regions in the drawing up of their national energy and climate plans, ensuring a fair transition.

Or. pt

Amendment 204
Jutta Paulus, Ville Niinistö

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8a) Highlights that the Union is the second largest emitter of greenhouse gases (GHG) from drained peatlands globally, corresponding to around 5% of the official Union greenhouse gas emissions total per year; highlights the urgent need to phase out the use of peat in

horticulture (vegetable gardening, plant breeding, professional as well as non-professional use) and in combustion for energy generation or heating. In order to ensure the reduction of peatland-related emissions, an Union-wide ban on peat extraction as soon as possible, excluding peat extraction for certain limited use such as medical or scientific purposes could play a vital role; considers that restoration of peatlands is a cost-effective approach to biodiversity restoration as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation, and highlights the importance of ecosystem-based solutions; calls for a European Wetland and Peatland Strategy which should provide a basis for coherent peat- and wetland management and policymaking.

Or. en

Amendment 205
Silvia Modig, Manuel Bompard

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8a) *In order to set a long-term vision, the Commission, supported by the Advisory Board, established in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, will prepare an indicative roadmap of the LULUCF sector's contribution to the Union's climate neutrality objective by 2050 at the latest and the aim to achieve negative emissions thereafter laid out in Article 2(1) of Regulation 2021/1119. The roadmaps will be prepared in a transparent manner with close engagement of stakeholders, such as individual citizens, civil society, social partners, academia, industry and policy makers. The roadmap is an essential tool for providing long-term insight and*

stability for stakeholders and to identify common interests, possible inconsistencies and conflicts in policy development. The roadmap will be updated every four years in order to take consider latest scientific development, in close engagement with stakeholders.

Or. en

Amendment 206
Róża Thun und Hohenstein, Janina Ochojska

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8a) Peatlands are the largest terrestrial store of organic carbon but, if dried, they could become a potential source of greenhouse gases, contributing to the climate crisis. Globally, drained peatlands emit per year around 2 Gt of carbon dioxide, which corresponds to about 5% of anthropogenic emissions. Therefore, improving peatland management and protection should be considered a priority to increase the absorption of greenhouse gases and thus contribute to climate change mitigation, and to the protection of biodiversity and of the soil against erosion;

Or. en

Amendment 207
Anna Zalewska

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8a) *The concept of achieving collective climate neutrality in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector at a later stage has been noted and it may be revisited at later stages if necessary and if the situation would be appropriate. It is important that the agriculture sector as well as the land use, land use change and forestry sectors receive adequate support proportionate to the increased Union climate ambition.*

Or. en

Amendment 208
Esther de Lange

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8a) *To avoid food shortages, unsustainable increases in food prices, and inefficient land use, the aims set forth in this regulation for the Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) sector should be consistent with the Paris Agreement, particularly with Article 2b of the Paris Agreement.*

Or. en

Amendment 209
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8b) *While peatlands can store twice as*

much carbon as all the world's forests, covering only 3% of the world's land area yet holding nearly 30% of the soil carbon and are a home to fragile biodiversity that cannot exist elsewhere, damaged peatlands are a major source of greenhouse gas emissions; There is a need for legally binding targets for restoration of bogs, mires and wetlands in the Union as provided in the EU Biodiversity Strategy, implemented at Member State level; highlights that wetlands are essential ecosystems that provide many services, for people, the planet and the climate—including their vital role as a natural carbon sink.

Or. en

Amendment 210

Delara Burkhardt, Günther Sidl, Sara Cerdas, Demetris Papadakis

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8b) Cropland, grassland and wetlands are currently net emitters of greenhouse gases in the Union, but have the potential to become a source of net removals of greenhouse gases, in particular through the upscaling of agroforestry, organic farming, and the restoration of wetlands, including peatlands. The protection and restoration of species-rich grasslands and wetlands are also necessary to fulfil the objectives of the Biodiversity Strategy, but may be undermined by inappropriate land-use changes, underscoring the importance of addressing the problems of climate change and biodiversity loss in a synergistic way.

Or. en

Amendment 211
Jutta Paulus

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8c) Highlights the importance of paludiculture is an important form of productive land use of wetlands and peatlands that stops degradation and subsidence and minimises emissions by up to 70% in comparison to conventional agriculture on drained peatland. Large-scale implementation of paludiculture in suitable bogs and mires that are used unsustainably today in combination with incentives and support for landowners when they rewet drained agricultural peatlands can be vital for reducing emissions. Conservation strategies like rewilding can also play a crucial role in restoring keystone species and repairing damaged ecosystems. Therefore sufficient funding for sustainable use of peatlands and wetlands must be available.

Or. en

Amendment 212
Deirdre Clune

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9) The accounting rules set out in Articles 6, 7, 8 and 10 of Regulation (EU) 2018/841 were designed to determine the extent to which mitigation performance in the land use, land use change and forestry sector could contribute to the 2030 EU target for reduction of greenhouse gas net emissions of 40 %, which did not include the land use, land use change and forestry

(9) The accounting rules set out in Articles 6, 7, 8 and 10 of Regulation (EU) 2018/841 were designed to determine the extent to which mitigation performance in the land use, land use change and forestry sector could contribute to the 2030 EU target for reduction of greenhouse gas net emissions of 40 %, which did not include the land use, land use change and forestry

sector. In order to simplify the regulatory framework for that sector, the current accounting rules should not apply after 2025, and the compliance with national targets of the Member States should be verified on the basis of reported greenhouse gas emissions and removals. This ensures methodological consistency with Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁵, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁶, and the determination of the new target for reduction of greenhouse gas net emissions of at least 55 %, which also includes the land use, land use change and forestry sector).

³⁵ Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Councils of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading with the Community and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC (OJ L 275, 25.10.2003, p. 32) as amended by Directive (EU) 2018/410 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2018 amending Directive 2003/87/EC to enhance cost-effective emission reductions and low-carbon investments, and Decision (EU) 2015/1814 (OJ L 76, 19.3.2018, p. 3).

³⁶ Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

sector. In order to simplify the regulatory framework for that sector, the current accounting rules should not apply after 2025, ***unless duly justified via a derogation*** and the compliance with national targets of the Member States should be verified on the basis of reported greenhouse gas emissions and removals. This ensures methodological consistency with Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁵, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁶, and the determination of the new target for reduction of greenhouse gas net emissions of at least 55 %, which also includes the land use, land use change and forestry sector).

³⁵ Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Councils of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading with the Community and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC (OJ L 275, 25.10.2003, p. 32) as amended by Directive (EU) 2018/410 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2018 amending Directive 2003/87/EC to enhance cost-effective emission reductions and low-carbon investments, and Decision (EU) 2015/1814 (OJ L 76, 19.3.2018, p. 3).

³⁶ Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

Or. en

Amendment 213
Emma Wiesner, Jessica Polfjärd

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) The accounting rules set out in Articles 6, 7, 8 and 10 of Regulation (EU) 2018/841 were designed to determine the extent to which mitigation performance in the land use, land use change and forestry sector could contribute to the 2030 EU target for reduction of greenhouse gas net emissions of 40 %, which did not include the land use, land use change and forestry sector. In order to simplify the regulatory framework for that sector, the current accounting rules should not apply after 2025, and the compliance with national targets of the Member States should be verified on the basis of reported greenhouse gas emissions and removals. This ensures methodological consistency with Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁵, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁶, and the determination of the new target for reduction of greenhouse gas net emissions of at least 55 %, which also includes the land use, land use change and forestry sector).

³⁵ Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Councils of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading with the Community and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC (OJ L 275, 25.10.2003, p. 32) as amended by Directive (EU) 2018/410 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2018 amending Directive 2003/87/EC to enhance cost-effective emission reductions and low-carbon investments, and Decision (EU) 2015/1814 (OJ L 76, 19.3.2018, p. 3).

Amendment

(9) The accounting rules set out in Articles 6, 7, 8 and 10 of Regulation (EU) 2018/841 were designed to determine the extent to which mitigation performance in the land use, land use change and forestry sector could contribute to the 2030 EU target for reduction of greenhouse gas net emissions of 40 %, which did not include the land use, land use change and forestry sector. In order to simplify the regulatory framework for that sector, the current accounting rules should not apply after 2025, and the compliance with national **indicative** targets of the Member States should be verified on the basis of reported greenhouse gas emissions and removals. This ensures methodological consistency with Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁵, Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁶, and the determination of the new target for reduction of greenhouse gas net emissions of at least 55 %, which also includes the land use, land use change and forestry sector).

³⁵ Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Councils of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading with the Community and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC (OJ L 275, 25.10.2003, p. 32) as amended by Directive (EU) 2018/410 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2018 amending Directive 2003/87/EC to enhance cost-effective emission reductions and low-carbon investments, and Decision (EU) 2015/1814 (OJ L 76, 19.3.2018, p. 3).

³⁶ Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

³⁶ Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

Or. en

Justification

Due to the large uncertainty that carbon sinks show, such as annual fluctuations caused by the specific nature of the sector, it is not appropriate to have binding targets.

Amendment 214

Alexander Bernhuber, Angelika Winzig, Marlene Mortler, Simone Schmiedtbauer, Jessica Polfjård, Dan-Ştefan Motreanu

Proposal for a regulation Recital 9 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9a) The contribution of agriculture and forestry to the substitution of fossil energy sources, which is achieved by using renewable raw materials and especially wood and wood-based products instead of fossil raw materials, should be credited to this sector, because it also contributes to climate protection. At the same time, it is important to promote active sustainable forest management and the provision of agricultural (by-)products to promote the bioeconomy, for example through the replacement of fossil raw materials by renewable raw materials, while at the same time optimising carbon uptake.

Or. en

Amendment 215
Deirdre Clune

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 9 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9a) Considering the special circumstances of certain Member States, principally historical issues related to forestry, including forestry on organic soils and lower planting levels in recent times a derogation should be in place for such Member States to continue the application of the current accounting rules until 2030, from which point the compliance with national targets of the Member States should be verified on the basis of reported greenhouse gas emission and removals;

Or. en

Amendment 216
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 9 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9a) In its Conclusions of 22-23 June 2017, the European Council reaffirmed the commitment of the Union and its Member States to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which aims, inter alia, to ensure that the management of forests is sustainable and deforestation is halted by 2020.

Or. en

Amendment 217
Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Norbert Lins, Henna Virkkunen, Pernille Weiss, Christophe

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) In order to enhance greenhouse gas removals, individual farmers *or* forest **managers need** a direct incentive to store more carbon on their land **and** their forests. New business models based on carbon farming incentives and on the certification of carbon removals need to be increasingly deployed in the period until 2030. Such incentives and business models will enhance climate mitigation in the bio-economy, including through the use of durable harvested wood products, in full respect of ecological principles fostering biodiversity and the circular economy. Hence, new categories of carbon storage products should be introduced in addition to the harvested wood products. The emerging business models, farming and land management practices to enhance removals contribute to a balanced territorial development and economic growth in rural areas. They also create opportunities for new jobs and provide incentives for relevant training, reskilling and upskilling.

Amendment

(10) In order to enhance greenhouse gas removals **and move towards climate neutrality in the entire land sector by 2035**, individual farmers **and forest owners need innovative solutions and** a direct incentive to store more carbon on their land, **in** their forests **and in carbon storage products. Forest owners need to be encouraged to implement sustainable forest management practices, as managed forests are more resilient in storing greenhouse gas emissions than unmanaged forests. As outlined in the Communication of the Commission of 15 December 2021 on Sustainable Carbon Cycles**, new business models based on carbon farming incentives and on the certification of carbon removals need to be increasingly deployed in the period until 2030. **The financial incentives could come from public or private sources and reward land managers for their management practice or the actual amount of carbon sequestered, increasing the storage of atmospheric carbon. The new business models should be voluntary, financially attractive and should be based on high-quality certificates which can ensure the achievement of criteria of additionality, permanence, no double counting and authenticity. In 2022, the Commission should present a legal framework with a clear financial framework, accounting rules and a market-based design.** Such incentives and business models will enhance climate mitigation in the bio-economy, including through the use of durable harvested wood products **and through substitution of fossil-based materials**, in full respect of ecological principles fostering biodiversity and the

circular economy. **Renewable bio-based materials and products contribute to the circular bioeconomy by acting as substitutes for fossil-based options with a higher environmental footprint in industries such as construction, textiles, chemicals and packaging.** Hence, **the Commission should introduce** new categories of **all** carbon storage products **including new innovative solutions and bioenergy carbon capture and storage,** should be introduced in addition to the harvested wood products **to promote voluntary carbon market measures being taken in the land use sector.** **The Commission should, in addition, develop a methodology to further enlarge the scope of carbon storage products to account not only for the storage but also for the substitution potential of renewable products. Estimates on the mitigation potential of substituting fossil materials with wood-based materials should also be provided by Member States. The sustainable use of biomass and the increased demand for renewable products makes sustainable forest management indispensable.** The emerging business models, **further development of bio-energy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS) technologies,** farming and land management practices to enhance removals contribute to a balanced territorial development and economic growth in rural areas. They also create opportunities for new jobs and provide incentives for relevant training, reskilling and upskilling.

Or. en

Justification

The EU's climate target requires increased removals, but also more bioeconomy to store carbon and substitute fossil fuels. This requires the introduction of carbon removal certifications and enhanced scope of carbon storage. All relevant categories should be included such as pulp, paper, veneer, planks, engineered wood, textiles, composites, chemicals and other biogenic carbon products. Including BECCS in the Regulation is feasible as biogenic emissions come from renewables grown on land.

Amendment 218

Delara Burkhardt, Günther Sidl, Sara Cerdas, Demetris Papadakis

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) In order to enhance greenhouse gas removals, individual farmers or forest managers **need a direct incentive** to store more carbon on their land and their forests. ***New business models based on carbon farming incentives and on the certification of carbon removals need to be increasingly deployed in the period until 2030.*** Such incentives **and business models will** enhance climate mitigation in **the** bio-economy, including through the use of durable harvested wood products, in full respect of ecological principles fostering biodiversity **and the circular economy. Hence, new categories of carbon storage products should be introduced in addition to the harvested wood products. The emerging business models, farming and land management practices to enhance removals contribute to a balanced territorial development and economic growth in rural areas.** They also create opportunities for new jobs and provide incentives for relevant training, reskilling and upskilling.

Amendment

(10) ***The increased level of ambition in the land-use and forestry sector will have social, labour and economic impacts. It is therefore important to ensure a just transition of the land-use and forestry sector to become more sustainable, with the full involvement of social partners and relevant civil society organisations in both the planning and implementation phases, benefitting forest and land managers, farmers, workers, the environment and society more widely.*** In order to enhance greenhouse gas removals, individual farmers or forest managers **could benefit from incentives** to store more carbon on their land and their forests **while ensuring the protection of biodiversity and other societal co-benefits, through the promotion of ecosystem-based approaches and biodiversity-friendly practices. Public funding under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and other EU programs—LIFE, the Cohesion Funds, Horizon Europe, the Recovery and Resilience Fund, the Just Transition Fund – can already support ecosystem-based approaches in forests and agricultural lands and should be increased.** Such incentives **should also** enhance climate mitigation in **a fully circular and sustainably sourced** bio-economy, including through the use of durable harvested wood products, in full respect of ecological principles fostering biodiversity. They, **as well as large-scale nature restoration initiatives,** also create opportunities for new jobs and provide incentives for relevant training, reskilling and upskilling. ***Inline with the increased***

ambition in the LULUCF sector, additional public support should be provided to individual farmers and forest managers for implementing ecosystem-based approaches and biodiversity-friendly practices on their land according to common rules provided by the Commission. At the same time, climate and environmentally-harmful subsidies in the land-use and forestry sector should be abolished by 2025 at the latest.

Or. en

Amendment 219

Alexander Bernhuber, Angelika Winzig, Marlene Mortler, Simone Schmiedtbauer, Jessica Polfjård

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) In order to enhance greenhouse gas removals, individual farmers or forest managers need a direct incentive to store more carbon on their land and their forests. New business models based on carbon farming incentives and on the certification of carbon removals need to be increasingly deployed in the period until 2030. Such incentives and business models will enhance climate mitigation in the bio-economy, including through the use of *durable* harvested wood products, in full respect of ecological principles fostering biodiversity and the circular economy. Hence, new categories of carbon storage products should be introduced in addition to the harvested wood products. The emerging business models, farming and land management practices to enhance removals contribute to a balanced territorial development and economic growth in rural areas. They also create opportunities for new jobs and provide incentives for relevant training, reskilling

Amendment

(10) In order to enhance greenhouse gas removals, individual farmers or forest managers need a direct incentive to store more carbon on their land and their forests. New business models based on carbon farming incentives and on the certification of carbon removals need to be increasingly deployed in the period until 2030. *The financial incentives could come from public or private sources and reward land managers for their management practice or the actual amount of carbon sequestered, increasing the storage of atmospheric carbon. The new business models should be voluntary and based on high-quality certificates which can ensure that the criteria of additionality, permanence, authenticity and absence of double counting are satisfied. In 2022, the Commission should present a legal framework with a clear financial framework, accounting rules and a market-based design.* Such incentives and business models will enhance climate

and upskilling.

mitigation in the bio-economy, including through the use of harvested wood products, in full respect of ecological principles fostering biodiversity and the circular economy. Hence, new categories of *short and long-life* carbon storage products should be introduced in addition to the harvested wood products. ***The Commission should, in addition, develop a methodology to further enlarge the scope of short and long-life carbon storage products to account not only for the storage but also for the substitution potential of renewable products. The sustainable use of biomass and the increased demand for renewable products makes sustainable forest management indispensable.*** The emerging business models, farming and land management practices to enhance removals contribute to a balanced territorial development and economic growth in rural areas. They also create opportunities for new jobs and provide incentives for relevant training, reskilling and upskilling.

Or. en

Amendment 220

Nils Torvalds, Emma Wiesner, Ulrike Müller

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) In order to enhance greenhouse gas removals, individual farmers or forest managers need a direct incentive to store more carbon on their land and their forests. New business models based on carbon farming incentives and on the certification of carbon removals need to be increasingly deployed in the period until 2030. Such incentives and business models will enhance climate mitigation in the bio-economy, including through the use of

Amendment

(10) In order to enhance greenhouse gas removals, individual farmers or forest managers ***and owners*** need a direct incentive to store more carbon on their land and their forests ***while encouraging implementation of sustainable forest management practices. The LULUCF accounting system should be in line with the Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and the outcome of the Climate Summit in Glasgow, to avoid double counting and to***

durable harvested wood products, in full respect of ecological principles fostering biodiversity and the circular economy. Hence, new categories of carbon storage products should be introduced in addition to the harvested wood products. The emerging business models, farming and land management practices to enhance removals contribute to a balanced territorial development and economic growth in rural areas. They also create opportunities for new jobs and provide incentives for relevant training, reskilling and upskilling.

enhance development of harmonized global accounting of carbon removals. New business models based on carbon farming incentives and on the certification of carbon removals need to be increasingly deployed in the period until 2030. ***Carbon removals should be based on solid financial framework, accounting rules and a market based design with public and private resources, whereas CAP-funding should mainly be targeted for food production and ensuring food security.*** Such incentives and business models will enhance climate mitigation in the bio-economy, including through the use of durable harvested wood products ***and substitution of fossil-based raw materials,*** in full respect of ecological principles fostering biodiversity and the circular economy. Hence, new categories of carbon storage products should be introduced in addition to the harvested wood products, ***while ensuring new innovative solutions taking into account the potential of side streams and residues as well as carbon capture and storage technologies.*** The emerging business models, farming and land management practices to enhance removals contribute to a balanced territorial development and economic growth in rural areas. They also create opportunities for new jobs and provide incentives for relevant training, reskilling and upskilling.

Or. en

Amendment 221

Jan Huitema, Ulrike Müller, Emma Wiesner

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) In order to enhance greenhouse gas removals, individual farmers or forest

Amendment

(10) In order to enhance greenhouse gas removals, individual farmers or forest

managers need a direct incentive to store more carbon on their land and their forests. New business models based on carbon farming incentives and on the certification of carbon removals need to be increasingly deployed in the period until 2030. Such incentives and business models will enhance climate mitigation in the bio-economy, including through the use of durable harvested wood products, in full respect of ecological principles fostering biodiversity and the circular economy. Hence, new categories of carbon storage products should be introduced in addition to the harvested wood products. The emerging business models, farming and land management practices to enhance removals contribute to a balanced territorial development and economic growth in rural areas. They also create opportunities for new jobs and provide incentives for relevant training, reskilling and upskilling.

managers need a direct incentive to store more carbon on their land and their forests. New business models based on carbon farming incentives and on the certification of carbon removals need to be increasingly deployed in the period until 2030 ***and must be further developed thereafter. These business models can only develop if a robust and voluntary carbon certification system is established and funding is secured from both public and private sources to incentivise land users to uptake carbon. These carbon farming schemes should be the main tool to achieve the targets set out in this regulation.*** Such incentives and business models will enhance climate mitigation in the bio-economy, including through the use of durable harvested wood products, in full respect of ecological principles fostering biodiversity and the circular economy. Hence, new categories of carbon storage products should be introduced in addition to the harvested wood products. The emerging business models, farming and land management practices to enhance removals contribute to a balanced territorial development and economic growth in rural areas ***and are a tool to achieve the targets as set out in this regulation.*** They also create opportunities for new jobs and provide incentives for relevant training, reskilling and upskilling.

Or. en

Amendment 222
Stanislav Polčák

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) In order to enhance greenhouse gas removals, individual farmers or forest managers need a direct incentive to store

Amendment

(10) In order to enhance greenhouse gas removals, individual farmers or forest managers need a direct incentive to store

more carbon on their land and their forests. New business models based on carbon farming incentives and on the certification of carbon removals need to be increasingly deployed in the period until 2030. Such incentives and business models will enhance climate mitigation in the bio-economy, including through the use of durable harvested wood products, in full respect of ecological principles fostering biodiversity and the circular economy. Hence, new categories of carbon storage products should be introduced in addition to the harvested wood products. The emerging business models, farming and land management practices to enhance removals contribute to a balanced territorial development and economic growth in rural areas. **They** also create opportunities for new jobs and provide incentives for relevant training, reskilling and upskilling.

more carbon on their land and their forests. New business models based on carbon farming incentives and on the certification of carbon removals need to be increasingly deployed in the period until 2030. Such incentives and business models will enhance climate mitigation in the bio-economy, including through the use of durable harvested wood products, in full respect of ecological principles fostering biodiversity and the circular economy. Hence, new categories of carbon storage products should be introduced in addition to the harvested wood products. The emerging business models, farming and land management practices to enhance removals contribute to a balanced territorial development and economic growth in rural areas. ***The further development and promotion of agro-tourism and, more generally, alternative activities which, on the one hand, can bring economic benefits to responsible farmers and foresters and, on the other hand, can contribute through their low emission intensity to meeting the objectives of reducing net greenhouse gas emissions are not irrelevant in this respect. All these activities*** also create opportunities for new jobs and provide incentives for relevant training, reskilling and upskilling.

Or. cs

Amendment 223
Manuel Bompard

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) In order to enhance greenhouse gas removals, individual farmers or forest managers ***need a direct incentive to store more carbon on their land and their***

Amendment

(10) In order to enhance greenhouse gas removals, individual farmers or forest managers ***should be allowed to benefit from incentives to engage in the***

forests. New business models based on carbon farming incentives and on the certification of carbon removals need to be increasingly deployed in the period until 2030. Such incentives and business models will enhance climate mitigation in the bio-economy, including through the use of durable harvested wood products, in full respect of ecological principles fostering biodiversity and the circular economy. Hence, new categories of carbon storage products should be introduced in addition to the harvested wood products. The emerging business models, farming and land management practices to enhance removals contribute to a balanced territorial development and economic growth in rural areas. They also create opportunities for new jobs and provide incentives for relevant training, reskilling and upskilling.

restoration of forest carbon stocks, expansion of agroforestry coverage, soil carbon sequestration and restoration of wetlands, as a way to enhance current levels of biodiversity and ecosystem resilience. Public funding under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and other EU programmes – LIFE, the Cohesion Funds, Horizon Europe, the Recovery and Resilience Fund, the Just Transition Fund – can already support such endeavours and should be increased..

Or. en

Amendment 224

Benoît Lutgen, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Cláudia Monteiro de Aguiar, Henna Virkkunen

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) In order to enhance greenhouse gas removals, individual farmers or forest managers need a direct incentive to store more carbon on their land **and** their forests. New business models based on carbon farming incentives and on the certification of carbon removals need to be increasingly deployed in the period until 2030. Such incentives and business models will enhance climate mitigation in the bio-economy, including through the use of durable harvested wood products, in full respect of ecological principles fostering biodiversity and the circular economy.

Amendment

(10) In order to enhance greenhouse gas removals **and overall emission reduction across sectors**, individual farmers or forest managers **and owners** need a direct incentive to store more carbon on their land, their forests **and carbon facility**. New business models based on carbon farming incentives and on the certification of carbon removals need to be increasingly deployed in the period until 2030. Such incentives and business models will enhance climate mitigation in the bio-economy, including through the use of durable harvested wood products, in full

Hence, new categories of carbon storage products should be introduced in addition to the harvested wood products. The emerging business models, farming and land management practices to enhance removals contribute to a balanced territorial development and economic growth in rural areas. They also create opportunities for new jobs and provide incentives for relevant training, reskilling and upskilling.

respect of ecological principles fostering biodiversity and the circular economy. ***Renewable bio-based raw material and biofuels contribute significantly to the circular bioeconomy and also allow for decarbonisation in other sectors, specifically where those raw bio-materials are the only available green alternative.*** Hence, new categories of carbon storage products should be introduced in addition to the harvested wood products. The emerging business models, farming and land management practices to enhance removals contribute to a balanced territorial development and economic growth in rural areas. They also create opportunities for new jobs and provide incentives for relevant training, reskilling and upskilling.

Or. en

Amendment 225

Anna Zalewska, Alexandr Vondra, Roberts Zīle, Veronika Vrecionová, Sergio Berlato

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) In order to enhance greenhouse gas removals, individual farmers or forest managers need a direct incentive to store more carbon on their land and their forests. New business models based on carbon farming incentives and on the certification of carbon removals need to be increasingly deployed in the period until 2030. Such incentives and business models will enhance climate mitigation in the bio-economy, including through the use of durable harvested wood products, in full respect of ecological principles fostering biodiversity and the circular economy. Hence, new categories of carbon storage products should be introduced in addition to the harvested wood products. The

Amendment

(10) In order to enhance greenhouse gas removals, individual farmers or forest managers need a direct incentive to store more carbon on their land and their forests. New business models based on carbon farming incentives and on the certification of carbon removals need to be increasingly deployed in the period until 2030. Such incentives and business models will enhance climate mitigation in the bio-economy, including through the use of durable harvested wood products, in full respect of ecological principles fostering biodiversity and the circular economy. Hence, new categories of carbon storage products should be introduced in addition to the harvested wood products. The

emerging business models, farming and land management practices to enhance removals contribute to a balanced territorial development and economic growth in rural areas. They also create opportunities for new jobs and provide incentives for relevant training, reskilling and upskilling.

emerging business models, farming and land management practices to enhance removals contribute to a balanced territorial development and economic growth in rural areas. They also create opportunities for new jobs and provide incentives for relevant training, reskilling and upskilling. ***Therefore, more thorough studies must be conducted so that we can ensure, that if Member States choose to deploy such practises, they have the means to adequately support individual farmers or forest managers so that there are no detrimental socio-economic effects.***

Or. en

Amendment 226

Michal Wiezik, Nicolae Ștefănuță

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) In order to enhance greenhouse gas removals, individual farmers or forest managers need a direct incentive to store more carbon on their land and their forests. New business models based on carbon farming incentives and on the certification of carbon removals need to be increasingly deployed in the period until 2030. Such incentives and business models will enhance climate mitigation in the bio-economy, including through the use of durable harvested wood products, in full respect of ecological principles fostering biodiversity and the circular economy. ***Hence, new categories of carbon storage products should be introduced in addition to the harvested wood products.*** The emerging business models, farming and land management practices to enhance removals contribute to a balanced territorial development and economic growth in rural areas. They also create

Amendment

(10) In order to enhance greenhouse gas removals, individual farmers or forest managers need a direct incentive to store more carbon on their land and their forests. New business models based on carbon farming incentives and on the certification of carbon removals need to be increasingly deployed in the period until 2030. Such incentives and business models will enhance climate mitigation in the bio-economy, including through the use of durable harvested wood products, in full respect of ecological principles fostering biodiversity and the circular economy. ***Emissions released after instantaneous oxidisation of biogenic carbon do not have a price. This could lead to an unoptimal use of the carbon pool of aboveground biomass and such should be disincentivised as it is an unsustainable way to go in the sector which represents the biosphere.*** The emerging ***innovative***

opportunities for new jobs and provide incentives for relevant training, reskilling and upskilling.

business models, farming, **restoration initiatives, proforestation, and other human-induced** land management practices **and choices** to enhance removals contribute to a balanced territorial development and economic growth in rural areas. They also create opportunities for new jobs and provide incentives for relevant training, reskilling and upskilling.

Or. en

Amendment 227
Jytte Guteland

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) In order to enhance greenhouse gas removals, individual farmers or forest managers need a direct incentive to store more carbon on their land and their forests. New business models based on carbon farming incentives and on the certification of carbon removals need to be increasingly deployed in the period until 2030. Such incentives and business models will enhance climate mitigation in the bio-economy, including through the use of durable harvested wood products, in full respect of ecological principles fostering biodiversity and the circular economy. Hence, new categories of carbon storage products should be introduced in addition to the harvested wood products. The emerging business models, farming and land management practices to enhance removals contribute to a balanced territorial development and economic growth in rural areas. They also create opportunities for new jobs and provide incentives for relevant training, reskilling and upskilling.

Amendment

(10) In order to enhance greenhouse gas removals, individual farmers or forest managers need a direct incentive to store more carbon on their land and their forests. New business models based on carbon farming incentives and on the certification of carbon removals need to be increasingly deployed in the period until 2030. Such incentives and business models will enhance climate mitigation in the bio-economy, including through the use of durable harvested wood products, in full respect of ecological principles fostering biodiversity and the circular economy. Hence, new categories of carbon storage products **and bioenergy carbon capture and storage**, should be introduced in addition to the harvested wood products. The emerging business models, **further development of bioenergy carbon capture and storage technologies**, farming and land management practices to enhance removals **and long-term investments in the bioeconomy** contribute to a balanced territorial development and economic growth in rural areas. They also create opportunities for new jobs and provide

incentives for relevant training, reskilling and upskilling *and contribute to replacing fossil-intensive materials and products.*

Or. en

Amendment 228
Asger Christensen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) In order to enhance greenhouse gas removals, individual farmers or forest managers need *a* direct *incentive* to store more carbon on their land and their forests. New business models based on carbon farming incentives and on the certification of carbon removals need to be increasingly deployed in the period until 2030. Such incentives and business models will enhance climate mitigation in the bio-economy, including through the use of durable harvested wood products, in full respect of ecological principles fostering biodiversity and the circular economy. Hence, new categories of carbon storage products should be introduced in addition to the harvested wood products. The emerging business models, farming and land management practices to enhance removals contribute to a balanced territorial development and economic growth in rural areas. They also create opportunities for new jobs and provide incentives for relevant training, reskilling and upskilling.

Amendment

(10) In order to enhance greenhouse gas removals, individual farmers or forest managers need direct *market-based incentives* to store more carbon on their land and their forests. New business models based on carbon farming incentives and on the certification of carbon removals need to be increasingly deployed in the period until 2030. Such incentives and business models will enhance climate mitigation in the bio-economy, including through the use of durable harvested wood products, in full respect of ecological principles fostering biodiversity and the circular economy. Hence, new categories of carbon storage products should be introduced in addition to the harvested wood products. The emerging business models, farming and land management practices to enhance removals contribute to a balanced territorial development and economic growth in rural areas. They also create opportunities for new jobs and provide incentives for relevant training, reskilling and upskilling. *Eco-schemes could be used on a voluntary basis for incentivizing carbon removals and avoided emissions in the land sector, as well as financing from the LIFE and Horizon programmes.*

Or. en

Amendment 229

Emma Wiesner, Nils Torvalds, Jessica Polfjärd, Ulrike Müller

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) In order to enhance greenhouse gas removals, individual farmers **or** forest managers need a direct incentive to store more carbon on their land and their forests. New business models based on carbon farming incentives and on the certification of carbon removals need to be increasingly deployed in the period until 2030. Such incentives and business models will enhance climate mitigation in the bio-economy, including through the use of durable harvested wood products, in full respect of ecological principles fostering biodiversity and the circular economy. Hence, new categories of carbon storage products should be introduced in addition to the harvested wood products. The emerging business models, farming and land management practices to enhance removals contribute to a balanced territorial development and economic growth in rural areas. They also create opportunities for new jobs and provide incentives for relevant training, reskilling and upskilling.

Amendment

(10) In order to enhance greenhouse gas removals, individual farmers, forest managers **and owners** need a direct incentive to store more carbon on their land and their forests. New business models based on carbon farming incentives and on the certification of carbon removals need to be increasingly deployed in the period until 2030. Such incentives and business models will enhance climate mitigation in the bio-economy, including through the use of durable harvested wood products, **and through substitution of fossil-based raw materials**, in full respect of ecological principles fostering biodiversity and the circular economy. Hence, new categories of **all** carbon storage products, **such as new innovative solutions, all bio-based products and bio-energy carbon and capture storage (BECCS) technologies**, should be introduced in addition to the harvested wood products. The emerging business models, farming and land management practices to enhance removals contribute to a balanced territorial development and economic growth in rural areas. They also create opportunities for new jobs and provide incentives for relevant training, reskilling and upskilling.

Or. en

Justification

In order to incentive the use of carbon storage products, bio-based products and BECCS and thereby prevent carbon to emit, we need to acknowledge the contribution of these products in the LULUCF.

Amendment 230

Martin Hojsik, Michal Wiezik, Róża Thun und Hohenstein, María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) In order to enhance greenhouse gas removals, individual farmers or forest managers **need a** direct **incentive** to store more carbon on their land and their forests. New business models based on carbon farming incentives and on the certification of carbon removals need to be increasingly deployed in the period until 2030. **Such incentives and** business models will enhance climate mitigation in the bio-economy, including through the use of durable harvested wood products, in full respect of ecological principles fostering biodiversity and the circular economy. Hence, **new categories of carbon storage products should be introduced in addition to** the harvested wood products. The emerging business models, farming and land management practices to enhance removals contribute to a balanced territorial development and economic growth in rural areas. They also create opportunities for new jobs and provide incentives for relevant training, reskilling and upskilling.

Amendment

(10) In order to enhance greenhouse gas removals **beyond the Union 2030 target**, individual farmers, **land and forest owners** or forest managers **should benefit from** direct **incentives** to store more carbon **and amplify environmental outcomes** on their land and their forests. New business models based on carbon farming incentives and on the certification of carbon removals need to be increasingly deployed in the period until 2030. **Uptake of nature-based solutions and sustainable** business models will enhance climate mitigation in the bio-economy, including through the use of durable harvested wood products, in full respect of ecological principles fostering biodiversity and the circular economy. Hence, the harvested wood products **category should be established on the basis of scientific evidence and should include durable products with clear long life spans**. The emerging business models, farming and land management practices to enhance removals contribute to a balanced territorial development and economic growth in rural areas. They also create opportunities for new jobs and provide incentives for relevant training, reskilling and upskilling.

Or. en

Amendment 231

Laura Huhtasaari, Teuvo Hakkarainen

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) In order to enhance greenhouse gas removals, individual farmers or forest managers need a direct incentive to store more carbon on their land and their forests. New business models based on carbon farming incentives and on the certification of carbon removals need to be increasingly deployed in the period until 2030. Such incentives and business models will enhance climate mitigation in the bio-economy, including through the use of durable harvested wood products, in full respect of ecological principles fostering biodiversity and the circular economy. Hence, new categories of carbon storage products should be introduced in addition to the harvested wood products. The emerging business models, farming and land management practices to enhance removals contribute to a balanced territorial development and economic growth in rural areas. They also create opportunities for new jobs and provide incentives for relevant training, reskilling and upskilling.

Amendment

(10) In order to enhance greenhouse gas removals, individual farmers or forest managers need a direct incentive to store more carbon on their land and their forests ***by sustainable forest management***. New business models based on carbon farming incentives and on the certification of carbon removals need to be increasingly deployed in the period until 2030. Such incentives and business models will enhance climate mitigation in the bio-economy, including through the use of durable harvested wood products ***and through substitution of fossil-based raw materials***, in full respect of ecological principles fostering biodiversity and the circular economy. Hence, new categories of ***all*** carbon storage products ***covering also new innovative solutions*** should be introduced in addition to the harvested wood products. The emerging business models, farming and land management practices to enhance removals contribute to a balanced territorial development and economic growth in rural areas. They also create opportunities for new jobs and provide incentives for relevant training, reskilling and upskilling.

Or. en

Amendment 232
Nicolae Ștefănuță

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) In order to enhance greenhouse gas removals, individual farmers or forest managers need a direct incentive to store more carbon on their land and their forests. New business models based on carbon

Amendment

(10) In order to enhance greenhouse gas removals, individual farmers or forest managers need a direct incentive to store more carbon on their land and their forests ***by using close to nature forestry practices***,

farming incentives and on the certification of carbon removals need to be increasingly deployed in the period until 2030. Such incentives and business models will enhance climate mitigation in the bio-economy, including through the use of durable harvested wood products, in full respect of ecological principles fostering biodiversity and the circular economy.

Hence, new categories of carbon storage products should be introduced in addition to the harvested wood products. The emerging business models, farming and land management practices to enhance removals contribute to a balanced territorial development and economic growth in rural areas. They also create opportunities for new jobs and provide incentives for relevant training, reskilling and upskilling.

and to restore natural carbon rich ecosystems. New business models based on carbon farming incentives and on the certification of carbon removals need to be increasingly deployed in the period until 2030. Such incentives and business models will enhance climate mitigation in the bio-economy, including through the use of durable harvested wood products, in full respect of ecological principles fostering biodiversity and the circular economy.

Close to nature business models farming and land management practices to enhance removals contribute to a balanced territorial development and economic growth in rural areas. They also create opportunities for new jobs and provide incentives for relevant training, reskilling and upskilling.

Or. en

Amendment 233 Sergio Berlato

Proposal for a regulation Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) In order to enhance greenhouse gas removals, individual farmers or forest managers need a direct **incentive** to store more carbon on their land and their forests. New business models based on carbon farming incentives and on the certification of carbon removals need to be increasingly deployed in the period until 2030. Such incentives and business models will enhance climate mitigation in the bio-economy, including through the use of durable harvested wood products, in full respect of ecological principles fostering biodiversity and the circular economy. Hence, new categories of carbon storage products should be introduced in addition

Amendment

(10) In order to enhance greenhouse gas removals, individual farmers or forest managers need a **substantial increase in** direct **incentives** to store more carbon on their land and their forests. New business models based on carbon farming incentives and on the certification of carbon removals need to be increasingly deployed in the period until 2030. Such incentives and business models will enhance climate mitigation in the bio-economy, including through the use of durable harvested wood products, in full respect of ecological principles fostering biodiversity and the circular economy. Hence, new categories of carbon storage products should be

to the harvested wood products. The emerging business models, farming and land management practices to enhance removals contribute to a balanced territorial development and economic growth in rural areas. They also create opportunities for new jobs and provide incentives for relevant training, reskilling and upskilling.

introduced in addition to the harvested wood products. The emerging business models, farming and land management practices to enhance removals contribute to a balanced territorial development and economic growth in rural areas. They also create opportunities for new jobs and provide incentives for relevant training, reskilling and upskilling.

Or. it

Amendment 234

Norbert Lins, Christophe Hansen, Marlene Mortler, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Jens Gieseke, Christian Doleschal, Alexander Bernhuber, Herbert Dorfmann, Deirdre Clune, Sven Simon

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10a) In order to provide the necessary financial support for farmers in the Union, Member States, when drafting their respective national Strategic Plans in line with the legal framework for the common agriculture policy (CAP) for the years 2023-2027 within which the support for Strategic Plans is to be drawn up by Member States and financed by the EAGF and by the EAFRD, should set out their specific objectives and concrete actions to ensure the achievement of climate change adaptation and mitigation. This means creating a clear link between LULUCF objectives and substantial financial incentives from the CAP in tailor-made solutions for the farmers in each Member State to select their best possible approach: within eco-schemes and rural development agri-environmental measures or investments, the European Innovation Partnership for Agricultural Productivity and Sustainability (EIP-AGRI), as well as

support for farm advisory services.

Or. en

Amendment 235
Manuel Bompard

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10a) The interest of carbon storage in wood products is determined by the lifespan of these products, which can range from a few days for a leaflet, to decades or even hundreds of years for a wooden building. Although a wood product does represent a carbon stock, the actual benefit of harvesting a tree depends on the lifespan of the product produced, which must be compared to that of the wood in the ecosystem if the tree had not been cut down.

Or. en

Amendment 236
Nicola Procaccini

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10a) With a view to their protection, agricultural and forestry operators need economic support, as they are being called on to make a major effort in the battle to bring about the environmental transition. That support should not come from the funds provided under the common agricultural policy.

Or. it

Amendment 237
Nils Torvalds, Emma Wiesner, Ulrike Müller

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10a) Sustainable forest management brings many benefits to increasing the carbon sink targets as it enhances carbon sinks, prevents natural disturbances and increases biodiversity;

Or. en

Amendment 238
Róża Thun und Hohenstein, Janina Ochojska

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10a) Further financial support should be made available for restoration of contaminated sites and water bodies to restore exhausted and abandoned peatlands as well as drained peatlands;

Or. en

Amendment 239
Manuel Bompard

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10b) The benefit of using wood to replace competing energies or materials with higher carbon footprints is

dependent on harvesting methods, transport and processing. Therefore, the overall climate benefit of harvesting wood for use as a material is limited.

Or. en

Amendment 240
Róza Thun und Hohenstein, Janina Ochojska

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10b) The definition of paludiculture (or bog farming) should be further discussed to swiftly shift to more climate-friendly farming on organic soils as well as to stop drainage and restore the natural water level;

Or. en

Amendment 241
Manuel Bompard

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10c) The use of wood energy to displace fossil fuels seems to be of questionable interest for achieving climate neutrality. Indeed, whether energy is produced from wood or a fossil fuel, combustion unlocks carbon and emits CO₂. The CO₂ emitted is not immediately recaptured. The ensuing carbon debt, according to the findings of the Joint Research Centre^{1a}, can range from several decades to over a century, depending on the type of wood used. Moreover, increased harvesting for energy could have negative effects on soil

fertility and biodiversity. There are thus significant tensions between biomass extraction and the ecosystem functions of forests and it is therefore impossible to consider the combustion of wood energy as climate neutral.

^{1a} Agostini A., Giuntoli, J. & Boulamanti, A., 2013: Carbon accounting of forest bioenergy, JRC scientific and policy reports, EU 2014

Or. en

Amendment 242
Róża Thun und Hohenstein, Janina Ochojska

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10c) In order to respect the aims of increased ambition and environmental integrity, the European Commission is urged to take action to halt the construction of a wall cutting through environmentally valuable areas, such as in Białowieża Forest. Projects with significant environmental impact go against the aims of the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030 and the contribution of healthy ecosystems;

Or. en

Amendment 243
Manuel Bompard

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10d) Consequently, harvested wood products should not be regarded as a carbon sink equivalent to a fully functional forest ecosystem. Whilst wood products hold back emissions and can contribute to mitigation, the Commission needs to lay out sustainable harvesting criteria in order to ensure that the life cycle of harvested wood products do not cause significant harm to environmental objectives within the meaning of Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

Or. en

**Amendment 244
Manuel Bompard**

**Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10 e (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10e) Additionally, due to record high harvests in the Union's forests and intensive agricultural practices, the EU sinks have been continuously decreasing since 2013. Therefore, there is a clear necessity to set out targets for reducing wood harvesting levels for the period from 2026 onwards.

Or. en

**Amendment 245
Manuel Bompard**

**Proposal for a regulation
Recital 11**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(11) Considering the specificities of the land use, land use change and forestry sector in each Member State, as well as the fact that Member States need to increase their performance to achieve their national binding targets, a range of flexibilities should remain at the disposal of the Member States, including trading surpluses and the extension of forest-specific flexibilities, while respecting the environmental integrity of the targets.

deleted

Or. en

**Amendment 246
Nicola Procaccini**

**Proposal for a regulation
Recital 11**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(11) Considering the specificities of the land use, land use change and forestry sector in each Member State, as well as the fact that Member States ***need to*** increase their performance to achieve their ***national binding*** targets, a range of flexibilities should remain at the disposal of the Member States, ***including trading surpluses and the extension of forest-specific flexibilities, while respecting the environmental integrity of the targets.***

(11) Considering the specificities of the land use, land use change and forestry sector in each Member State, as well as the fact that Member States ***should*** increase their performance to achieve their targets, a range of flexibilities should remain at the disposal of the Member States.

Or. it

**Amendment 247
Delara Burkhardt, Günther Sidl, Sara Cerdas, Demetris Papadakis**

**Proposal for a regulation
Recital 11**

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) Considering the specificities of the land use, land use change and forestry sector in each Member State, ***as well as the fact that Member States need to increase their performance to achieve their national binding targets, a range of flexibilities should remain at the disposal of the Member States, including trading surpluses and the extension of forest-specific flexibilities***, while respecting the environmental integrity of the targets.

Amendment

(11) ***In order to incentivise increased efforts to overachieve their national targets, and*** considering the specificities of the land use, land use change and forestry sector in each Member State, Member States should ***be allowed to continue trading surpluses, while respecting the environmental integrity of the targets by setting out a minimum price for such trading and ensuring revenues generated from such trading are allocated to climate change mitigation and adaptation by promoting ecosystem-based approaches, and to protect and restore biodiversity in line with the Union's Biodiversity Strategy for 2030.***

Or. en

Amendment 248

Linea Sogaard-Lidell, Asger Christensen

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) Considering the specificities of the land use, land use change and forestry sector in each Member State, as well as the fact that Member States need to increase their performance to achieve their national binding targets, a range of flexibilities should remain at the disposal of the Member States, including trading surpluses and the extension of forest-specific flexibilities, while respecting the environmental integrity of the targets.

Amendment

(11) Considering the specificities of the land use, land use change and forestry sector in each Member State, as well as the fact that Member States need to increase their performance to achieve their national binding targets, a range of flexibilities should remain at the disposal of the Member States, including trading surpluses and the extension of forest-specific flexibilities, while respecting the environmental integrity of the targets. ***To secure cost-efficient carbon sequestration within the new LULUCF-sector after 2030, the Commission should establish a common market-driven certification system for carbon uptake and the flexibility system and infrastructure to***

support this. The certification system and its operation should be established on the principles of transparency and common mandatory data reporting to the Commission of LULUCF uptake from Member States.

Or. en

Amendment 249
Jan Huitema, Ulrike Müller

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) Considering the specificities of the land use, land use change and forestry sector in each Member State, as well as the fact that Member States need to increase their performance to achieve their national binding targets, a range of flexibilities should remain at the disposal of the Member States, including trading surpluses **and** the extension of forest-specific flexibilities, while respecting the environmental integrity of the targets.

Amendment

(11) Considering the specificities of the land use, land use change and forestry sector in each Member State, as well as the fact that Member States need to increase their performance to achieve their national binding targets, a range of flexibilities should remain at the disposal of the Member States, including trading surpluses, the extension of forest-specific flexibilities **and the flexibility to achieve the targets without being restricted by land-use specific targets**, while respecting the environmental integrity of the targets.

Or. en

Justification

To ensure cost-effective emission reductions and carbon uptake, it is important that uptake targets are implemented for the LULUCF sector as a whole, without land-use specific targets such as for croplands, grasslands or wetlands.

Amendment 250
Martin Hojsik, Michal Wiezik, Róża Thun und Hohenstein, Nicolae Ștefănuță

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) Considering the specificities of the land use, land use change and forestry sector in each Member State, as well as the fact that Member States need to increase their performance to achieve their national binding targets, **a range of** flexibilities should remain at the disposal of the Member States, including trading surpluses and the extension of forest-specific flexibilities, while respecting the environmental integrity of the targets.

Amendment

(11) Considering the specificities of the land use, land use change and forestry sector in each Member State, as well as the fact that Member States need to increase their performance to achieve their national binding targets, **certain** flexibilities should remain at the disposal of the Member States, including trading surpluses and the extension of forest-specific flexibilities, while respecting the **'do no significant harm' principle and the** environmental integrity of the targets.

Or. en

Amendment 251

Emma Wiesner, Jessica Polfjärd

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) Considering the specificities of the land use, land use change and forestry sector in each Member State, as well as the fact that Member States need to increase their performance to achieve their national **binding** targets, a range of flexibilities should remain at the disposal of the Member States, including trading surpluses and the extension of forest-specific flexibilities, while respecting the environmental integrity of the targets.

Amendment

(11) Considering the specificities of the land use, land use change and forestry sector in each Member State, as well as the fact that Member States need to increase their performance to achieve their national **indicative** targets, a range of flexibilities should remain at the disposal of the Member States, including trading surpluses and the extension of forest-specific flexibilities, while respecting the environmental integrity of the targets.

Or. en

Justification

Due to the large uncertainty that carbon sinks show, such as annual fluctuations caused by the specific nature of the sector, it is not appropriate to have binding targets.

Amendment 252

Alexander Bernhuber, Angelika Winzig, Marlene Mortler, Simone Schmiedtbauer, Jessica Polfjård

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) Considering the specificities of the land use, land use change and forestry sector in each Member State, as well as the fact that Member States need to increase their performance to achieve their national **binding** targets, a range of flexibilities should remain at the disposal of the Member States, including trading surpluses and the extension of forest-specific flexibilities, while respecting the environmental integrity of the targets.

Amendment

(11) Considering the specificities of the land use, land use change and forestry sector in each Member State, as well as the fact that Member States need to increase their performance to achieve their **indicative** national targets, a range of flexibilities should remain at the disposal of the Member States, including trading surpluses and the extension of forest-specific flexibilities, while respecting the environmental integrity of the targets.

Or. en

Amendment 253

Edina Tóth

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) Considering the specificities of the land use, land use change and forestry sector in each Member State, as well as the fact that Member States need to increase their performance to achieve their national **binding** targets, a range of flexibilities should remain at the disposal of the Member States, including trading surpluses and the extension of forest-specific flexibilities, while respecting the environmental integrity of the targets.

Amendment

(11) Considering the specificities of the land use, land use change and forestry sector in each Member State, as well as the fact that Member States need to increase their performance to achieve their national **indicative** targets, a range of flexibilities should remain at the disposal of the Member States, including trading surpluses and the extension of forest-specific flexibilities, while respecting the environmental integrity of the targets.

Or. en

Amendment 254

Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Norbert Lins, Henna Virkkunen, Pernille Weiss, Christophe Hansen, Jessica Polfjård, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Marlene Mortler, Herbert Dorfmann, Deirdre Clune, Liudas Mažylis, Christian Doleschal

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(11a) Considering that sustainable forest management enhances carbon sequestration and counters forest ageing, forest degradation and natural disasters, which are among the factors contributing to the decreasing carbon removals in the land sector in recent years, this Regulation should encourage sustainable forest management practices which contribute to climate mitigation and adaptation, as outlined in the EU Forest Strategy for 2030^{1a}.

^{1a} Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions - New EU Forest Strategy for 2030 (COM/2021/572final).

Or. en

Justification

Overly constraining the possibilities of active forest management would leave forests more vulnerable to shocks such as fires and pest outbreaks as well as reduce forests' long-term carbon sequestration potential.

Amendment 255

Anna Zalewska, Alexandr Vondra, Roberts Zīle, Veronika Vrecionová

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(11a) Considering the specificities of the land use, land use change and forestry sector in each Member State, the targets must take into consideration the sovereignty and autonomy of each Member State, as well as the challenges each Member State faces in implementing the targets.

Or. en